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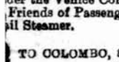

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1909.				
20th Mar.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7919
27th "	ARABIA	7923	.....	...
31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MOOLTAN	10619	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11500
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	5605
8th "	CALEDONIA	7556	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
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5th June	ARABIA	7923	.....	...
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19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6826	MOOLTAN	9251

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SCHERBER	5,428	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,780	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

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KOLA	1,305	Thur. 18th Mar.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
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ARMAND BRIHO	6,385	Quionnet	15th Apr, "
DUMBEA	6,685	Royer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barotge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Bellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilion	5th Aug. "

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. R. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUND	£ 218,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, collecting interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Nowera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong;	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden	Shanghai
Dairen (Talny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Sassoon Albert Buildings,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Mariners, Hyderabad Deccan.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TO BE HAD OF

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OP. SOCIETY, LTD., WATSON'S HOTEL, APOLLO HOTEL, and other leading Bars and Restaurants.

D. C. COMMIGAR & Co. D. D. BARIA.

THE SOLE AGENT,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY.

OTB THE CHEAPEST Old TOM PEG McTaggart WHISKY. Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,332,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1904, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-3-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOK

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR BOATS
and
STEAM LAUNCHES
Built and Engined.

Lighters, Rowing & Sailing Boats, &c.

Designs, Specifications and Estimates on application.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "ARABIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whitsell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th March, 1909.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM MONDAY, 15th instant, our HEAD OFFICE for India will be at

York Buildings,
Hornby Road,
MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH COMPANY (1902), LTD.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd Instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th March, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that our CLIENT has contracted to PURCHASE from MIRZA JAFFAR BAIG MOGHUL BAIG the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at 4th Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 89 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2,745, New No. 10,445, Old Survey No. 3,324 and New Survey No. 6,051, formerly assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 71 and now under E Ward No. 1,317 and Street No. 19 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the house of Kawalin Bawa, on the West by the house of Ramsaf Kawalin, on the North by the Sweeper's passage and on the South by the 4th Kamatipura Street aforesaid.—Dated this 13th day of March, 1909.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Including Sundays from March 3rd to 15th.

BOMBAY FOURTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 15th March, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 11TH MARCH, 1909.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR**, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

Applications will be received by the Bank of Bombay.

THE MARGARET OIL WORKS, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000.

Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

On application Rs. 5 per Share.
On allotment balance of Rs. 5 per Share.

Of the 50,000 Shares, the Agents have agreed to subscribe or procure subscribers for 25,000 Shares, leaving 25,000 Shares to be taken up by the public.

DIRECTORS:

J. A. MACLEAN, Esq., (Ex-Officio).
SORABJI CAWASJI PETIT, Esq.
A. BERGMANN, Esq. (of Messrs. B. Rigold and Bergmann).
DR. POPATBHAI PRUBHOORAM, J.P., L.M. & S.
MOTILAL KANJI, Esq. (of Messrs. M. Kanji & Co.).

AGENTS:
MESSRS. MACLEAN & Co.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. BICKNELL, MERWANJI, AND ROMER.

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co.

BANKERS:
BANK OF BOMBAY.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
SIDDICK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting and working Oil Mills at some suitable place in British India or any of the Native States in India and for the general purpose of carrying on the business of Seed-crushers and Nut-crushers and Manufacturers of Linseed, Cotton, and other Cakes, Oil Extractors and Manufacturers, and Makers and Manufacturers of Cattle-food and of Artificial Manures and Fertilizers of every description.

The promotors think that there is a bright future for this industry in India.

The Mills will be equipped with the most modern machinery and will be the largest and first of their kind in India, and their capacity will enable the Company to deal with about a minimum of 120 tons of seeds per day. The products of the Mill will be such as can compete with the best brands known in the British, French, and German markets.

In recognition of the great importance of securing capable management to ensure the success of the undertaking, the promoters have secured the services of Mr. Louis Hoffmann, a specialist in refining oils, of large experience, who has been Manager in complete charge of large oil works in Germany, Austria, and China for over fifteen years.

This gentleman was the first to manufacture Cocoanut Butter in 1896. He discovered the process of refining Rapeseed Oil without the help of acids. We have before us his essays, published in the German "Revue der Harz, Oel-und Fettindustrie" 1908: "About the Manufacture of Oils in China," "Chinese Woodoil," "Vegetable Tallow (stillingia sebifera)," and on "Soja Beans (Soja Hispida Moench)." Mr. Hoffmann has been the means of inproving oil-milling machinery and holds patents co-jointly with a prominent Leeds Engineering firm for the extraction of oils by chemical solvents, as described in the "Indian Trade Journal," dated 3rd December, 1908. He has been acting as expert to Indian Oil Mills, and we understand that he has given complete satisfaction in all his undertakings.

By an Agreement, Mr. Hoffmann has agreed to serve the Company as Manager for five years.

By an Agreement, Messrs. Maclean and Co. have been appointed Agents of the Company until they of their own will resign, and their remuneration as such Agents is ten per cent. of the net profits. Under the agreement, Messrs. Maclean and Co. have agreed to subscribe or procure subscribers for half the capital of the Company and to provide for the necessary working capital.

No commission has been or will be paid in connection with the formation and promotion of the Company. No underwriting commission will be paid, but a brokerage of one per cent. per share will be paid by the Company in respect of all allotments on applications identified as coming through Brokers, Bankers, and other Agents.

Mr. Hoffmann estimates that a plant sufficient to mill 120 tons of ordinary seed can be purchased for about Rs. 3,00,000, excluding freight and charges from Europe.

Taking the present export prices of oil-seeds as a basis, Mr. Hoffmann estimates, after careful calculations, that the Mills of the Company could yield a profit of at least 75 per cent. to the Shareholders. This return of profit may be considered exaggerated, but it is nevertheless well within the mark.

The following remarks made by Mr. P. R. Chaudhury in the paper read before the 4th Indian Industrial Conference, Madras, 1908, may here be quoted:

"If we now turn our attention to cotton seed, we find that 60 tons of the seeds, daily to be treated, is capable of yielding about

" 6 tons of Prime sweet oil	@ £ 30 per ton—	£ 180
" 3 tons of ghee-substitute	@ £ 40 per ton—	£ 120
" 42 tons of powered cake	@ £ 4 per ton—	£ 168
" 0·6 tons of cotton-waste	@ £ 15 per ton—	£ 9
" 8 tons of dust for manure	@ £ 1 per ton—	£ 8
		£ 485
"Less cost of seed @ £ 4 per ton, 60 tons		£ 240
Cost of working @ 5s. per ton		£ 15 £ 255
"	Daily profit	£ 230

"The question of giving the result of other oilseeds or nuts is a mere matter of calculation.

* * * \

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 a.m. (B. T.) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandor's, for 12 months from 1st April, 1909, to 31st March, 1910, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Peddar Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the Markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1910.

For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KAMATIPURA.
Suit No. 353 of 1903.

Sahebabai, wife of Fakir Mahomed.....Plaintiff
vs.
Salimabai, widow of Hazimulla Haji Baldu, and others.....Defendants.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, under the instructions of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Special Commissioner and Receiver, appointed in the above suit, sell, by Public Auction, at the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1908, at the hours hereinafter stated, the undermentioned valuable immoveable properties:—

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. I at 4-30 p.m. (Standard time).

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement, dwellinghouse, hereditament and premises situate at Kamatipura, 5th Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 84 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3899—3900, New No. 10548, Old Survey Nos. 3474-3475, and New Survey No. 6150, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1439 and Street Nos. 159-161 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the property of Allapa Pochety, on the West by the property of Nooruddin Jeewakhan, on the North by the Sweeper's passage and on the South by the 5th Kamatipura Street aforesaid.

Lot No. II at 5 p.m. (Standard Time.)

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground of puit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement in aggregate 115 4-9 square yards or thereabouts entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4616-4747-6434§, New Nos. 11073-11074, Old survey Nos. 4190-4181, and New Survey Nos. 6509 and 6510, situate lying and being at 14th Kamatipara Street in the city and registration sub-district of Bombay with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse and premises standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 2110-2181 and Street Nos. 43-15-17-49 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the property of Lingaya Poseticamalla, on the West by the house of Lingoo Narsaya Guntha Fulmali, on the North Sweeper's passage and on the South both by the 14th Kamatipura Street.

Lot No. III at 5-30 p.m. (Standard Time.)

All those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure, one of them containing by admeasurement 39 3-9 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3811, New No. 10486, Old Survey No. 3334 and New Survey No. 6091, and the other piece or land containing by admeasurement 43 square yards in aggregate, containing 82-2-9 square yards together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at 5th Kamatipura Street in the registration subdistrict of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1199, 3rd Street No. 174, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the house of Rabi Ahmed, on the West by the house of Alibhai Dhawoodbhai, and on the North by the 5th Kamatipura Street and on the South by the Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said special Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchoddas, Attorneys for the 1st defendant above named, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, or at the office of Messrs. Mehta Dadachanji and Dalpatram, Attorneys, for the 2nd and 3rd defendants at their Office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Grey Shirtings and Cotton Blankets.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Manilal Premchand:

Ex. s. s. "Massilia."

A. B. K. & Co.; No. 118 to 24—7 bales each 50 pieces 42 inches 39 yards grey shirtings.

Ex. s. s. "Olympia."

A. B. K. & Co.; No. 133 to 39—7 bales each 50 pieces 42 inches 39 yards grey shirtings.

Ex. s. s. "City of London."

A. B. K. & Co.; No. 150 to 54—5 bales each 50 pieces 42 inches 39 yards grey shirtings.

On account and risk of the concerned,—5 bales each 200 pieces 45"×78" cotton blankets.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable old Mine White diamond and emerald necklace.

Under instructions from the executor and executrix of the late Virbaijee, widow of the late Mr. Shapurjee Sorabji Narielwala, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort.

One very valuable old Mine White diamond and emerald necklace.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Queen's Road, near the Church Gate Station, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery were, best plated ware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards, and dumbwaiter, handsome drawingroom suits of Sofas and Chairs, handsome drawingroom cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, glass door book presses, malbie top dressing and washband tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Dittmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, etc., etc., the property of Major W. J. Anderson.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

High Class furniture for Drawingroom, Library and Office, Manufactured by Messrs. Breslauer and Co., and Messrs. Connor Gerrard and Co.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell the above at the Motar Union Rooms of Western India, Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, First Floor, on WEDNESDAY the 31st March, 1909, at 1 P. M. sharp.

The furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property at Mongesh Senoy Street within the Fort.

On THURSDAY the 1st April, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being on the North and East sides of Mangesh Senoy Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 460 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond it by the house of Ramjee Chatoo, on or towards the South and West by the said Mangesh Senoy Street, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond it partly by the house of Kallianjee Ludha and partly the house of Shamoo Assar, all which premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 520, New No. 5630, Old Survey No. 943, 944 and New Survey No. 8855, and in the Books of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A Ward Nos. 2581-2582 and street Nos. 23, 25, 29, 31, 33, 35.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, Vendor's Attorneys, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH MARCH, 1909.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Principal Port Officer:—Rangoon 12, No. 229. Present Light vessel Krishna Shoal will be temporarily relieved by Martaban, on or about the 25th instant. The light to be exhibited there will be a white flash of five seconds duration every 45 seconds.

THE steamer Ile-de-la-Reunion, 3,014 tons, Captain Trichon, arrived in harbour on Friday from Mauritius, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE steamer Pearlmoor, 2,576 tons, Captain C S Moffett, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newport, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain J Le Feure, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE steamer Birkhall, 2,731 tons, Captain H Jones, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

THE steamer Budrie, 1,613 tons, Captain G Baldwin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 837 pilgrims on board.

THE steamer Strathclyde, 2,842 tons, Captain G S Crerar, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Wilson Line, steamer Rinaldo, 2,791 tons, Captain G G Pickering, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Dco. Balduino, 2,684 tons, Captain D Maganzini, will sail to-day for Genoa &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P and O Co's mail steamer Egypt, 4,178 tons, Captain F R Summers, sailed on Saturday for London, with the English mail, a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Campbell, Mr G Stoddart, Lieut Wheatley, Lieut Chadwick, Captain Churchhill, Mrs Hayes and infant, Mr Porter, Mr Firnly, Lieut B Smith, Mr Squire, Lieut Bamford, Lieut Ashworth, Captain Butler, Mr McIwer, Miss Saldi, Mr I Ker, Captain Craster, Captain Salisbury, Miss Engel, seven natives, and 116 deck.

THE steamer Strathendrick, 3,843 tons, Captain J R Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE German East Africa, Line steamer Governeur, 2,120 tons, Captain C Burmeister, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 256 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. I. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Wilson.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain, A W Honeage R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 13.

Aporima.....3684Ruller .....T M & Co
Arguthia.....604Curtis .....F F Campbell & Co
Assaya.....1359Gordon ..... Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Budrie.....1613Bellion .....H C Joosub
Dunbarmoor...2331 .....The Captain
Goulpara ..1399Elton.....M M & Co
Haverstoe.....2167 Foley.....T Morrison & Co
Ipswich .....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Invercask.....3203Smith .....W A & G & Co
Ishmala.....1601Newley.....Bo & P S N Co
Kasara..... 505 Manley .....M M & Co
Kt Errant.....4799 Jones .....K Nixon & Co
Loodiana.....2124 ..Muir .....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lindenfall .....2595 Tulloch.....T Morrison & Co
Lochalsh.....2485Grey.....Standard Oil Co
Nadir.....2041 Bird.....T Morrison & Co
Pearlmoor...2576Moffell .....
Royal Sceptic...2434 Taylor.....T Morrison & Co
Ruth.....2722Hellisen .....Bombay Co
Shah Najam .....3751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Salli.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Shahallam.....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Strathfillan.....2816 McKindly .....W A & G & Co
Springburg...3173Crosthwaite .....W A & G & Co
Vadala.....2164Le Feure .....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Ile-de-laReunion s	Trichor	Mauritius, Mar. 1
13	Budrie s	Baldwin	Jeddah, Feb. 28
	Vadala s	Le Feure.....	Calcutta, Feb. 24
	Pearlmoor s.....	Moffett.....	Newport, Feb. 9
	Birkhall s	Jones	Karachi, Mar.10
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ..	Karachi, Mar. 11
14	Governiur s	Burmiest r ...	Zanzibar, &c
	Strathendrick s..	Stewart	Calcutta, Mar. 3
	Kola s	Moxon	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Egypt s	Summers.....	London
	Haidari s.....	De Lorne ...	Calcutta
	Naderi s	Grey.....	Maculla, &c
	Sutton Hall s....	Hamafard ...	Marmugoa
	Querimba s.....	Carey	Rangoon
	Strathclyde s.....	Cerar	Calcutta
14	Rinaldo s	Pickering ...	Hull, &c

The Steamer Deo Balduino, Captain Maganzini, obtained her portclearance on Saturday for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Arabia for London.
" Loodiana for Calcutta, &c.
" Barenfels for Hamburg, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steamer China, from Trieste, left Aden on 12th instant and is due here on the 20th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s Steamer Capri from Hongkong left Singapore on the 14th March for Penang and Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester s—100 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 36 bales wool, M Ramjidas.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—200 bales hemp, H Govindji; 2,700 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 2,000 bone-meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—800 cwts ajowanseed, Volkart Bros.
Massilia s—42 casks salted goat skins, Max Klien.

FOR GHENT.

Rinaldo s—100 bales cotton, Lilladbar and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nairn s—800 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 880 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts teelseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Birkhall s—195 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 55 bales cotton-waste, H Bhijnath and Co; 210 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
City of Manchester s—3,361 cwts teelseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—105 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 125 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—200 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 28 cwts shark-fins 2 cwts fishmaws, J Mahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—110 bales cotton, 100 twist, Framji Sons and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

STUART WILLIAM—March 8, at Umballa, the wife of S. E. Stuart William, District Traffic Supdt., State Railways, of a daughter.

SMYTH—March 9, at 4, Outram Street, Calcutta, the wife of R. M. Watson Smyth, of a daughter.

WOOD—March 9, at 11, Loudon Street, Calcutta, the wife of W. H. Arden Wood, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—At Bangalore Cant. Station Master's quarters, Caroline, wife of James Andrews, retired Station Master, M. and S. M. Railway, and daughter of Col. Sergt. William Thipthorp, of late 4th King's Own, of Prittlewell, Essex, England, aged 57.

HOGAN—March 7, at Calcutta, on Sunday, George Cecil, second son of the late William David Hogan, aged 44 years.

LOONAM—March 3, at Rawal Pindi, Mr. W. J. Loonam (Mullingar), for many years Conservancy Overseer and Fire Brigade Inspector of P. W. D. and Secretariat Offices, Simla.

MASSON—March 8, at Lahore, William Macdonald Masson, eldest and only surviving son of the Reverend William Masson, Minister of Culsalmonds in Aberdeenshire, aged 41.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay
TELEPHONE NO. 947

GUESSING COMPETITION
AT
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

Messrs. KEMP & Co., will show two jars filled with "CHIRETTONES" and offer a Prize of Rs. 50 to any person guessing the number the two jars contain.

Conditions can be seen at their Exhibition.

Chirettones for fever and colds are "BETTER THAN QUININE."

Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE PHARMACISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 3-35m., 5-19a. Low water, 10-1m., 10-48a. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.

Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, prize distribution, Framji Cowasji Institute, evening.

Commercial Law, 3rd lecture by Mr. A. K. Donald, Bombay University Hall.

Tapti Valley Railway Company, Home Street 4 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, Oval.

Maxim:—"The only thing of consequence is what we do."—JOHN RUSKIN.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 15th, Last Quarter, 9h. 11-7m. a.m.; Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41-3 m. a. m.; Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m, p.m.; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1 5h. p.m.; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, March 16.—Bombay Flour Mill Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p.m. Articled Clerks Examination, High Court, B. V. R., Inspection of the Battalion by the Inspector-General of Volunteers, Oval, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 4-14m., 7-0a., Low water, 11-30m.

Wednesday, March 17.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Meeting for a memorial of the late Sir Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Kt., at Graham's Building, 5-30 p. m. Textile Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," 10 a. m. Bombay Safe Deposit Company, Home Street, 2-30 p. m. New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, 42, Church Gate Street, 4-15 p. m. Industrial Development Scheme of India, meeting in the Town Hall, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 6-23m., 8-31a. Low water, 1-36m., 1-5a.

Thursday, March 18.—Mr. A. K. Donald's lecture on Commercial Law, University Hall, 6-15 p.m. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," 10-30 a.m. New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-10 p.m. Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-40 p.m: Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4-10 p.m. Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 8 2m., 9-24a. Low water, 24-7m., 2-22a.

DEPARTURE OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Thakore of Vala, in Kathiawar, left Bombay for his territory on Saturday morning.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and Officers, the band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March.....On Gersey Shore	Pryor
Overture.....Crown Diamond	Auber
Hungarian ...Dance	Brahms
Selection ...Merry Widow.....	Lebar
Valse .....Humming Bird.....	Coote
Serenata.....Love in Idleness	Macbeth
In the Soudan.A. Dervesh Chorus	Sommer

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA.—At a meeting of the Managing Committee, of the above school held on Tuesday, March 9, a vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Alderson for so kindly allotting the proceeds of her concert, held in the Poona Gymkhana on Wednesday, February 17, to the school. The net proceeds amounted to Rs. 692. The Managing Committee also discussed at great length the proposals for the carrying out of extensive repairs and improvements in the school buildings. These improvements are now in progress, and it is expected that in a few months the buildings will be brought up to present day requirements, and be better equipped than ever before in the history of the school. The teaching staff is also to be added to and made more efficient. The school is situated in one of the healthiest localities in Poona, and with improved buildings and an efficient teaching staff it should maintain its high record for health and a sound education. The school has been entirely re-organized, and is now under the management of a Committee, the Chaplain of Poona being as before the Honorary Secretary.

PRESENTATION AT THE G. M. COLLEGE.—The subjoined address was presented to Dr. H. A. Nakhooda on Friday, in the presence of a large gathering, consisting of the staff and students of the Grant Medical College. This meeting was presided over by Colonel Dimmock, the Principal of the Grant Medical College. After the address was read by Mr. Billimoria, the Chairman made an appropriate speech and presented the following address to Dr. Nakhooda, L.M. & S., Senior Tutorin Anatomy, Grant Medical College, Bombay:—"It is with very tender feelings that we assemble here to-day to express our heartfelt regret at your having to sever your connection with the Grant Medical College, where for five long years you have worked with exemplary zeal and fervour as a tutor in Anatomy. During this long period of time, you have given undoubted and ample proof of the excellent qualities of head and heart which you unassumingly possess. Your demonstrations in Anatomy will ever be remembered by us, your pupils, as most tactful and impressive; nor can we ever forget that under your able direction, dissection, which is so apt to cause disgust, was always a pleasure. Put in charge of a subject, which can certainly try the patience of even the most genially disposed, you have, by your serene temperament and endearing ways, won the esteem and regard of the students who came in contact with you. It is with a sense of pride that we avail ourselves of this opportunity of appreciating most heartily the great esteem with which the Principal and Professors of the Grant Medical College regarded you in token of the meritorious services you have rendered your "Alma Mater" during your tutorship. With a deep sense of gratitude, therefore, we request you to accept a wish from us, that the Almighty may give you excellent health and long years of life to labour zealously in the noble profession you have chosen to your own renown and to the lasting advantage of suffering humanity".

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 15th March.

587 DUTIES.

Orderly Officer for the week.
Lieut A. Saunders next for duty Lt E. T. Lambert
orderly Sergeants.
Sergt. A. J. Burnett and Corpl. H. W. erd.

588 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies Battery Drill on the 6" B.L.C. at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 5 p.m.
Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

589 CLASS FIRING PRACTICE.

Class Firing Practice which includes the Gatacre Cup Competition will be carried out at Mahaluxmi Fort on Sunday, the 21st instant, by No. 1 and 2 Companies fallen by 10-30 a.m. and open fire at 11 a.m.
Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

581 INSPECTIONS.

The G. O. C. and Inspector Coast Defences India will inspect the Corps at Mahaluxmi on Sunday the 21st instant.
Every member including Reservists, must attend this parade or if sickness prevents obtain a Medical Certificate.

586 INSPECTIONS.

The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps (Nos. 1 and 2 and E. E. Companies) in the Town Hall Compound on Monday the 15th inst. parade at the Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress.—Khaki and caps belt, bayonet, pouch and rifle with sling. Rifles and side arms can be obtained at Head-Quarters for those who have not already drawn them.

E. E. COMPANY.

The E. E. Co. will parade at Apollo Bunder on Tuesday the 16th instant at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. OUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 15th March.

824. Detail for the week ending 20th instant:—
To-day Monday the 15th instant.—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 8 30 p. m.
II. "K" Coy (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
Tuesday 16th instant.—The Battalion will parade at 6-15 p. m. on the Oval for Inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers in India.—Dress,—Drill Order, Caps, Cadet Companies to attend.
Wednesday 17th instant,—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
II. "H" Coy. Parade on Coy parade ground at 4 p. m.
Thursday 18th instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.
II. "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 15 p. m.
Friday 19th instant.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p. m.
825. Parades.—Parades will be held daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 7-30 a. m. outside the Gymkhana for all Volunteers who have not yet attended 9 drills. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.
826. Rifle Meeting.—Cadet Marching Competition from Kurla to Ghat Kopar on the morning of 17th March. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
Matches 14 and 17.—Bayley Coy Challenge Shield and Highland Challenge Cup will take place at Ghat Kopar on 21st March.
827. All members who have not yet completed the individual matches may do so after the Cadet marching competition at Ghat Kopar on Wednesday 17th inst. Firing for these matches will probably commence about 9 a. m.
828. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following mornings:—Tuesday the 16th, Thursday the 18th, Friday the 19th and Saturday the 20th inst.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

It is stated that M. Gody, Assistant Commissioner-General of the Brussels Exhibition of 1910, intends to resign, owing to the dispute with the British exhibitors. The dispute has been settled, but it was so acute that the Organising Committee was on the point of dissolution. England protested against being quartered in the rear of the Italian exhibit, but the Committee refused to alter its arrangements until the Italian and French exhibitors came forward spontaneously, and consented to a re-distribution of space, ensuring a foremost place for England in the principal gallery. Following this, the Committee sought to impose on the English exhibitors certain rules and regulations to which the latter declined to submit, threatening to withdraw from the scheme altogether. The Committee, therefore, has again given way, but M. Gody strongly disapproves its submission.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF A POLICE PATEL

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

IMPERATOR VS. ABBA BIN NINGAPPA AND TWO OTHERS.

For the Accused:—Mr. Weldon with Mr. Nilkant Atmaram.

For the Crown:—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of an appeal preferred by the accused, the first two of whom were convicted by Mr. C. V. Vernon, Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of murder and sentenced to death; while the third accused was convicted of abetment of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life. The accused were charged with having, on the 19th September, 1908, at Huli, murdered Shrinivas Somanath. The third accused was also charged with being present at and abetted the offence. It was alleged for the prosecution that accused Nos. 1 and 2 struck the Police Patel with sickles, and that No. 3, held the Patel while No. 2 struck him. The evidence shewed that No. 1 had been named as a witness in certain security proceedings against six persons, fixed for hearing on the 21st September; that on the 19th, he came to the Patel's house and said he would not go; that the Patel took him to the house of a village elder for advice; and that he refused to listen to the advice and demanded Rs. 200 as a price of his evidence. Later on, the same morning, No. 1 came again to the Patel's house, and called him out on the plea of business. Shortly after, one Shetya brought word to the Patel's house that the Patel had been killed, and his body was found covered with wounds in an open space between two temples. Shetya stated that he was taking his food in his house, immediately opposite the scene of the alleged offence, about 10 a. m., when he heard a cry for help; that on going out, he saw No. 1 with his arms wound round the Patel, while No. 2 was standing in front with a sickle in his hand; that No. 2 struck the Patel a blow with the sickle; that the three accused ran away; and that the Patel died shortly after without speaking. The medical evidence showed very severe wounds, all caused by a sickle or such instrument. The accused had absconded, and were not heard of again until they surrendered on the 4th November. The jury unanimously found Nos. 1 and 2 guilty of murder, and being young, recommended them to mercy, No. 3 was found guilty of abetment of the offence. The Sessions Judge said that, in view of the horrible and determined nature of the murder, he could not support the jury's recommendation. Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to death, and No. 3 to transportation for life.

Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences, and dismissed the appeal.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION REVERSED.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. ABAS RAMZAN.

For the accused:—Mr. Godinho.

For the Crown:—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of the case of the appellant, accused No. 2, who was convicted by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, of dishonestly receiving stolen property, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default one year's further rigorous imprisonment. The whole of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

In this case the first accused Bhikoo Pandoo, who pleaded guilty, was charged with theft in abuilding of two bales of piece-goods, and the second accused, the appellant, with abetting the offence. The evidence showed that on the 30th September, 1907, one Ratanlal Lalchand sent two bales of piece-goods to the Victoria Terminus to be forwarded by rail to one Mohanlal at Malkapur. Simalary on the some day, one Gopikisson sent seven bales to the same Terminus for transmission to Kamptee. The nine bales were duly booked, but next day two of them were found missing. Search was made, but the missing bales could not be found. About April, 1908, the Police were asked by the G. I. P. Railway to make enquiries, with the result that the missing bales were traced to Itarsi, and the second accused was arrested.

It was urged for the accused that the Magistrate had wrongly construed Section 410 of the Penal Code; that the Magistrate was wrong in supposing that the defence contended that the goods in question were in the legal possession of the Railway Company; that the sentence was contrary to Section 33 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code; that the offence, if any, was one of cheating, for which the accused was not tried, etc.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, reversed the conviction and sentence, and acquitting the accused, directed that he be discharged from jail.

MURDER AND CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. JINA KALAN DHARALA AND OTHERS.

Their Lordships have disposed of three appeals in cases in which the accused were charged with murder and culpable homicide.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, convicted Jina Kalan Dharala of killing his wife Dhuli with a hatchet in Amiad, taluka Borsad, on 14th September last. Stating that there was grave and sudden provocation, the Judge sentenced him on the offence of capable homicide not amounting to murder, to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. During the accused's absence in a neighbouring wood, Dhuli was conversing with Shankaria Pada, who, on seeing the accused coming back, ran away. Despite this misconduct, Dhuli rose up and rushing on her husband in anger, gave him a frantic push, threw him down, and struggled with him as if she was going to squeez his life out of him. The accused, who was about to faint, raised his hatchet, and finished her with two blows from it. Their Lordships holding Dhuli's conduct to be tantamount to a grave and sudden provocation, decided to act upon Ruling No. 42, given on 30th September 1897, in the case of Imp. vs. Asha Gopal, and commuted the sentence to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, Sessions Judge of Broach, sen[illegible]arotam Bhikhari and Bhim Mana Rajput to transportation for life on the respective charges of murdering Bhagudia Kuvaria Bhil on the night of 13th December, at Raema, with a sword and of abetting in the commission of the offence Bhagudia, though a male, used to go about in female dress, and was known by the name of Dival woman to the villagers. She caused a scandal by spreading a report relating to No. 1 a Brahmin, and a low-caste woman Pemli. The other Brahmins put No. 1 out of caste and he had to spend money over the caste-appeasing affair. No. 1 induced No. 2 to invite Divali to his house, and there mortally wounded him with the assistance of No. 2. No. 1 appealed against the conviction and sentence. His appeal was dismissed.

Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Satara, sentenced Chandra, wife of Govind, to transportation for life, for killing the infant child of Vithi wife of Sidhu, in a hut in the Vandarvadi, of the Tarak village, in Karad Taluka, on 20th October. The husbands of the two women were cousins; they lived in different partition, in one hut; but were on bad terms with each other, and so were their wives. While Vithi was away to a neighbour's to grind corn, she heard her child cry out; she at once returned home, and saw the child killed in the basket in which she had laid it, and the accused, divested of her sari garment standing before it. The accused had taken out the garments, in order to effect an entrance from over the partition, more easily. There was a struggle between the mother and the murderer of her child; the uproar brought other persons to the scene, and the murderess was arrested. Her appeal was dismissed by their Lordships.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

BAI MANEKBAI VS. BAI BRIJKOREBAI.

His Lordship has delivered judgment in the suit of Bai Manekbai, daughter of Gordhandas Valabhdas, against Bai Brijkorebai, wife of Gokaldas, Meghji, the adopted son of Kesarbai, the widow of Karsondas, brother of Gordhandas Valabhdas. The suit was in respect of a claim of ornaments and jewellery. The second defendant was Naranji Dwarkdas, who as the son of Karsondas's paternal uncle; as first cousin of Karsondas in the male line he claimed to be the nearest heir to Kesarbai and Karsondas. Karsondas died in 1897, leaving considerable property. His widow Kesarbai adopted Gokaldas, and married him to Brijkore, the first defendant, about eight years ago; she presented Brijkore with jewellery and ornaments. Gokaldas's adoption was set aside, as being contrary to Hindu Law, in a High Court suit; but Kesarbai continued to treat Gokaldas as her son, and his wife Brijkore as her daughter. Gokuldas died four years ago. Kesaroai died of plague on 12th November, 1908, at Nasik, while on pilgrimage. With her was Brijkore at the time. The plantiff claimed the jewellery and ornaments, as niece of Karsondas from Brijkore. Brijkore said that when going to Nasik, Kesarbai deposited the ornaments in a safe in Bombay. His Lordship held that Brijkore had not taken poss

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE CLAUSE 3 MEETING.

THE "ENGLISHMAN": A good deal of wire pulling we have reason to believe, preceded the meeting at the Town Hall on Monday to protest against the rejection in Committee by the Lords of Clause 3 of the Indian Councils Bill. But in spite of the fact that a certain number of persons who, we admit, generally regarded as representative of Hindu and Mahomedan opinion in Bengal, were present, the meeting was very poorly attended. The efforts to beat up a big gathering failed. Not more than two or three hundred people collected in the Hall. Now political protest meetings in the Calcutta Town Hall have hitherto attracted such enormous crowds almost to endanger the safety of the building. Sometimes both floors have been packed and overflow meetings have had to be held in the the grounds. Bengali interest in politics has certainly not died away within the last few months, and it is, therefore, very significant that people did not flock to the Hall. The suggestion that Calcutta was not aware of the meeting is absurd. Everybody know about it on Monday morning, (8th inst.) but they stayed away. Why? The obvious inference is that there was some influence at work to keep them away. We believe that the influence was none other than the spirit of boycott, which has entered more deeply into the hearts of Bengalis than the official world imagines. The boycott includes the boycotts of the Government, even to the extent of refusing to ask for favours. No one has preached this doctrine more strenuously than Mr. Surendranath Bannerji himself. "No mendicancy" has been made a popular cry, and Mr. Bannerjee, who has so often congratulated Bengal upon its steadfastness in this policy, ought to be the last to be surprised at the failure of the protest meeting to attract an audience. This is not the first time that pupils in India have learned too well what their masters have taught them.

This sullen aloofness is significant of popular feeling, and ought not to be disregarded. It would seem to show that whether there are reforms or no Calcutta Bengalis are determined to continue in an an attitude full of troublesome meaning. But another kind of inference also attaches to the Town Hall meeting. We have admitted that men hitherto regarded as leaders did join in the protest. But they have also hitherto been leaders on opposite sides. A year ago it was not conceivable that the Nawab of Dacca would have associated himself on the same platform with Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, or Mr. Imani Ali with Babu Motilall Ghose. Some grievance beyond the common, or some very astute wire pulling, must be behind this novel conventicle. What is the common grievance! A few months ago one heard not a word concerning Executive Councils for Lieutenant-Governors. They had never entered nto the dreams of the wildest Indian politicians. That it was deliberately proposed to create them came as a surprise, from which people had hardly recovered before it was announced that a Committee of the Lords had deleted the Clause in the Bill. That was hardly a week ago and yet, forthwith Hindu and Mahomedan leaders make up their differences and march, the lion with the lamb or the lamb with the lion, to the Town Hall to protest. It is as if Clause 3 were the one thing for which both parties had been fighting all these years.

There is one explanation of this strange spectacle. It is that both the Hindu and Mahomedan leaders believe that the protest will fall into line with the desires of the Government of India. The Mahomedans have been supporting the Indian Government during the crisis very loyally, and many of the Hindu leaders must have now come to believe that the Hindu oppsition to the same Government has gone too far. It is an open secret that Lord Morley's scheme has the heartiest support of Lord Minto and of that Member of Council who is most intimately associated with the civil administration. The Mahomedans, then, are only pursuing their usual policy, while the Hindus, for once, can both have their fling at a British institution, and not be in antagonism to the Indian Government. The world is therefore provided with the strange sight of the Government of India—the Government of India, be it noted of which Lords Landowne, Curzon, and MacDonnell were once members—standing in the same rank with Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee and Mr. Ghaznavi and firing by platoons at the House of Lords. "The Indian Government," said Raja Benoy Krishna Deb, "is presided (sic) by such a noble-minded statesman as Lord Minto and the present Reform Bill is his own creation. There are only one or two slight additions made by Lord Morley. It is seldom found that the people and the Government are in agreement in advancing the cause of the country." We must content ourselves for the moment with this assurance. Later on Raja Benoy Krishna Deb may be persuaded to take the public more fully into his confidence.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANKS IN INDIA.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—All the mostrecent reports of the working of Co-operative Credit Societies in the various Provinces in British India and in Mysore show that steady progress has has been made and that the outlook is very hopeful. This conclusion is endorsed by Mr. Henry Wolff, the well-known expert and writer on Co-operative Credit in London. As an adviser, he took an active part in the establishment of the movement in India, and he has since kept himself informed of the progress that it is making. Not very long ago, we reviewed an informing and critical, but none the less sympathetic, article from his pen, which appeared in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review;" summarising the work that had been done up to the previous year, and pointing out the directions in which further progress could be made and the pitfalls that stood in the way of those who were betraying a tendency to move too fast, or to draw analogies between India and Western countries, which did not exist. He now returns to his self-appointed, but apparently none the less congenial, task, and in a long letter to the "Pioneer" based upon the recent Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies held at Simla, gives his views on the subjects discussed thereat. The whole letter is very interesting and worth reading by all interested in the subject of Co-operative Credit in India. Into the technicalities of the question, however, we do not propose to enter but will confine ourselves to the broad general principles discussed,

The first point Mr. Wolff take up is the vexed question of what constitutes a legitimate object for Co-operative Credit banking, and he brushes aside the contention that it must be "productive," and substitutes that it must be "reproductive," which, at first sight, seems only a refinement in words, but, as he explains, it opens the way to transactions that would not be justified under the first limitation of the legitimate object of Co-operative Bank lending. On the principal that a penny saved is a penny earned, the substitution of a cheap loan for a dear one—a loan from a Co-operative Credit Bank. Instead of from a sowcar or money-lender—is, according to Mr. Wolff, under circumstances fully reproductive, and, therefore, not only legitimate but really the most suitable, and even urgent, of all objects. Up to a certain limit most people will agree with him. Where such a loan will prevent a man getting into the toils of the money-lender or village Mahajan, or, just in, would like to get out again, it is justifiable enough, and good business both for the borrower and the Bank. But once a man is deeply in the hands of the money-lender, with his complicated condition of renewal of bonds and compound interest, it becomes a difficult question. The last report of Mr. Ramachandra Rao, the Registrar in Madras, gives a case in point, and we have no doubt they could be multiplied in the other Provinces. Mr. Wolff is disposed to be generous towards the customs of the country. He says:—"There is no occasion to quibble over the admissibility of advances for marriage feasts, pilgrimages and the like. If local custom makes such things obligatory—of which fact the feasters, or the pilgrims or the other members, who are to take all the liability on them selves, will be the best judges—obviously there is useful economy to be effected by advancing the money." Quite so; but this is only a particular instance of the general principle that it is legitimate to prevent a man falling permanently into the hands of the Sowcar. Its value, of course, would lie in the fact, as Mr. Wolff states, that "advances for this purpose are likely to make for avoidance of extravagance and limitation of outlay," since they will be controlled by the members of the Bank or Society, to whose interest it will apply in each case the test of "reproductiveness" before turning to the subject of State-aid and State-interference in the affairs of Co-operative Ranks and Societies, which occupy a large portion of Mr. Wolff's letter, we should like to call attention to a warning given by him as to what is not a legitimate object on which to advance money—and that is a mortgage. There are other institutions for that purpose, and it is not the business of a Co-operative Credit Bank. "Collateral security," he says, "may any day become effective security, and it is not wise to lock up money or run the risk of having to foreclose." The history of land mortgage banking in Madras could supply a notable justification for this warning to the humbler Co-operative Credit Banks.

Now as regards the relations of the State with these Co-operative Credit Banks, Mr. Wolff deprecates—and wisely so—the tendency of the State to give assistance—pecuniary we mean—and so destroy self-reliance, which is the basis and root foundation of self reliance, and he expands his argument by giving instances where generous State assistance has been fatal. In these he does not mention the case of the Agricultural Banks in Mysore, the most lamentable instance of misplaced State-aid that we can remember, A scheme, evolved at a moment's notice, appareatly to anticipate probable action in British India, and bolstered up with unlimited State funds, never had a chance to succeed; and the Mysore Government, that is laboriously trying now to recover these advances, ruefully acknowledge the failure of an ambitious but ill-digested scheme. There is no objection to State-advances merely to supply Banks, at the outset, with working capital, which cannot be got elsewhere; and this is precisely the principle on which the Madras Government have been proceeding. A small loan, is made not carrying interest for a certain number of years—three or four, we believe—to set the Society at work: but once progress and prosperity are assured, the loan has to be returned with the usual interest. That this policy has succeeded in this Presidency is apparent from the fact that the movement very soon got beyond the stage of looking to Government for the initial capital. If the State should be niggardly in giving direct pecuniary aid to the co-operative credit movement, it should, at any rate, be generous with aid in other directions. The more the State saves in pecuniary grants, the more it is in a position to allow for making its propagandist organisation competent and complete. "What," says Mr. Wolff, "are a handful of Registrars as a propagandist force among 300,000,000 people?" On this point and the next we cannot help thinking that Mr. Wolff has taken his cue from the Burma Registrar's Report in the last issue of which there was a lament as to paucity of propagandist workers and the need for more Government assistance in the matter of exemption from fees and other facilities including reduction of commission on Money Orders, etc. The need for reducing the commission on Money Orders in order to facilitate agricultural financing transaction has been advanced again and again by the United Planters' Association of South India at the instance of the Wynaad Planters' Association, and has been supported by the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association. It has been stoutly, and hitherto successfully, opposed by the Director-General of Post Offices in India. Now that the existing rates hamper the full development of the Co-operative Credit movement in the success of which the Government have a particular interest, perhaps we shall see less reluctance to sanction the reform, or else introduce some scheme for the easy transport of money that will suit agricultural financing and the Co-operative Credit Societies.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLE.

THE "PIONEER":—The Persian Revolutionaries seem to have had it all their own way at Resht, and that town may become a second Tabriz unless there is active interference on the part of Russia. The first news of the outbreak was received in Europe about the 9th February, when it was stated that the Governor and several officials had been murdered, the post and telegraph offices burned, and the bazaars closed. It was added that a provisional revolutionary government had been established, which guaranteed the safety of foreign residents and their property. The regular garrison of the town could make no show of resistance, and they sought refuge in the Russian Consulate. This sudden outbreak caused great alarm at Teheran as it is through Resht and Enzeli on the Caspian that communication is maintained with Europe via Baku. The most, however, that could be done by the Shah was to send out two regiments and four guns to Kazvin on the Teheran-Resht high road, there to "await an opportunity for effective intervention at Resht." On the 19th February it was reported that one of the Shah's brothers had been kidnapped at Resht on arrival from Europe, and was being held for ransom. As only £1,000 was demanded it was evident that the revolutionaries did not attach much importance to their capture. On the 1st March came the news that fortifications were being thrown up on the road to Teheran and mines being laid to prevent the approach of troops. The provisional government had doubtless heard of the arrival of the force at Kazvin, 100 miles to the south east, and were determined to oppose their advance. But in all probability the troops had halted at that town, for the Shah's officers have never shown any enterprise in dealing with armed rebellion, and many of them are secretly in favour of the constitutional movement. This inactivity has apparently resulted in the spread of the revolution in the province of Ghilan and the Russians have now felt bound to increase their legation guard in Resht. Half a sotnia of Cossacks is a small force to send, but more reinforcements can be despatched from Baku at short notice. Steamers plying from that port can land troops near Resht in 48 hours, though debarkation is a slow process owing to the shoal water at Enzeli. The Russian Government cannot be accused of acting with any precipitation in this matter for the revolt occurred a month ago; but the strengthening of the legation guard has a certain significance. It may be deemed inexpedient to have communications between Teheran and the Caspian coast interrupted for an indefinite time and hence pressure may be put upon the revolutionaries in Resht. Much will depend upon the conduct of the provisional government—if they are strong enough to control the lawless elements of the population, and to keep the road to Kazvin open for ordinary travelers, the Russians may not take any further action.

SIR STEYNING EDGERLEY.

THERE can be little doubt that the conspicuous ability which he brought to bear upon the execution of his duty as a member of the Decentralisation Commission, attracted to Sir Steyning Edgerley the special notice of the Secretary of State, and has just led to his nomination as a member of the India Council in place of Sir Walter Lawrence. Both men, during the period of their public service, had shewn the possession of qualities which commanded the respect and good opinion of their fellowmen—tact, ripe experience of public affairs, and a sweet reasonableness which won for them the esteem of all who came in contact with them. Sir Walter Lawrence grew in public favour owing to the wisdom and good sense with which he managed the tour of the Prince of Wales in this country. Sir Steyning Edgerley has also evinced much good sense and ability in his management of public affairs in various fields of activity.

Mr. Edgerley, who succeeded Mr. E. M. H. Fulton in April, 1907, as member of the Executive Council in Bombay, was his junior in the service by ten years, having arrived in the country in November 1879. During the stay of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in Bombay in November 1905, the burden of arranging for and organising all social functions fell upon Mr. Edgerley as Chief Secretary to Government, and he acquitted himself so well that His Royal Highness was pleased in leaving Bombay on the 14th November to confer on Mr. Edgerley the title of a Knight of the Royal Victorian Order. Ten years previously, that is in May, 1895, his public services were recognised by his being appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Throughout the period of his service, Sir Steyning Edgerley has been remarkable for his kindly disposition and his dignified affability to every member of the community, even to the humblest. These qualities stood him in good stead, especially in his capacity as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to which office he was appointed in March 1889.

Joining the Service in September, 1879, Mr. Edgerely learned the routine of official business under the Collector of Bombay, and then of Nasik, in which latter district tie worked for about a year as Assistant Collector and Magistrate,—holding from March to May, 1881, charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate at Deolali in addition to his own duties. In the last-mentioned month he was transferred to Karachi and officiated as Deputy Collector and Magistrate. In October, 1882, Mr. Edgerley officiated as Assistant Commissioner and Sindhi Translator to Government. In July, 1883, he worked as Assistant Commissioner and Branch Inspector-General of Registration. In January 1886, he was placed on special duty in the Upper Sind Frontier District. From May, 1881 to October, 1888, Mr. Edgerley did excellent work in Karachi and Sind, which enabled him to acquire a mastery of the Sindhi language. He is the joint compiler of the "Manual of Village Accounts for Sind, 1887," which he translated into Sindhi in the same year.

In October, 1888, Mr. Edgerley was transferred to Calcutta as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, in which capacity he worked for some three months. He again came up to Bombay in March, 1889, as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and was in May 1895, appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. He had then a long furlough to Europe for seventeen months; and on his return to this country in December, 1896, was appointed to act as Secretary to Government in charge of the Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments. Three months later he was confirmed in the latter appointment and officiated as Chief Secretary. He had a two years' furlough to Europe from March, 1900, to March, 1902. Thus, Mr. Edgerley's chief work had been in the Secretariat for ten years, during six of which he rendered good service in the capacity of Officiating Chief Secretary to Government and was confirmed in the appointment in June, 1904. During Mr. Fulton's absence from Bombay on leave from October, 1904, to April, 1905, Sir. Steyning Edgerley acted as Member of Council. He was twice appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, once in June, 1902, and again in April, 1905. He was appointed an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in December 1906. After a month's privilege leave, Sir Steyning rejoined the Bombay Council in April 1907. In November of that year, his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on the Royal Commission on Decentralisation, with the other members of which he went home to prepare the report of the Commission. Since the 11th November 1907, the Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S.I., has been acting for him as Member of the Bombay Council,

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the fourty-eight hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	18	16	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	9	4	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	4	2	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	8	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	3	13
G Mahim and Worli	10	9	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	*60	45	146
This day last year	55	50	166

* Includes one imported case from Benares.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

March 13th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	36	89	22
B	136	227	46
C	72	94	19
D	56	108	15
E	97	58	11
F	46	4	2
G	66	3	0
Total to date	509	583	115
Total rats killed			1092

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"I have a dog—jet black in colour—which is nearly five months old, very obedient and possesses other good qualities. But strange to find that he never barks at strangers, even during nights. Can you or any of your numerous readers suggest me any remedy to make it bark? Barking alone will keep the inmates of the house on the alert. The dog is useless for me if it does not bark."

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Olympia," March 16.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Olympia," is due to arrive here to-morrow morning with the following passengers:—

Close, Mrs J K
Close, Miss
Colass, Maj W P B
Colby, Rev S R
Colby, Mrs
Davidson, Miss E S
Harwood, Mr J C
Keet, Mr S R
Roberts, Mr A B
Robson, Maj C G
Skeen, Mrs O H J 2 infants and nurse
Jollie, Maj F

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Bohemia" March 15.

Passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice, via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Bohemia", to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. 7.—The Medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7.—at 3 p. m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock with all their luggage and kit, at 1 p. m. sharp. The following is the list of passengers:—

Amsler, Mr
Bentley, Dr and Mrs
Barney, Revd and Mrs., and 2 children.
Bingham, Capt. the Hon H D
Collum Lt J A
Carbery Mr
Daunt, Major W D
Eleitus, Revd Father
Fraser Lt
Fitzmaurice, Lord and Lady, and maid
Gerold, Revd Father
Gregory, Revd Father
Hoyos, Count F
Hoyos, Count C
Hall, Miss M
Kininmouth, Miss
Lange, Mr W L
Lewis, Mrs
Lindsay, Miss
Lemke, Dr Hans
Lukin, Major R E U
Liebel Mrs and child
Menke, Mrs W
Muir, Lt M A
Mœckel, Dr and Mrs
Mitter, Mr P B
Morton, Miss
Murray Capt K D
Moriarty, Major and Mrs R H
McNeil, Mr and Mrs
Narcissus, Revd Father
Osborne, Miss
Puder Mr Pestonji C
Puder 2 Misses, 2 children and 2 infants
Pontens, Dr F D
Priber Mr
Riverdon, Mr E D
Robinson, Lt S O
Rawcraft Mrs
Ritchie Mr D H D
Stotherd, Major E A
Shaw, Lt C T
Sites, Revd and Mrs
Sheffield, Mr P R
Stein Mr O J
Summers, Lt G H
Thole, Mrs
Tornai, Mr G
Thomson, Miss A C
Thomson, Miss E
Wells Mr R P
Webster, Lt C D

Per s.s. "Massilia," March 15.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Massilia" will sail from No. 2 Victoria Dock this afternoon with the following passengers. Medical inspection at 4 p.m. sharp:—

TO MARSEILES.

Field, Mrs X M F and child
Johnson, Maj E P
Johnson, Mrs

TO LONDON.

Alexander, Mr E L
Alexander, Mrs
Bond, Lieut R H
Black, Mr J C
Cremmelin, Col W
Cronmelin, Mrs nurse and infant
Doran, Mr E S
Entrange, Lt E B L
Heycook, Mrs C H
Heseltine, Capt J E N
Hopcroft, Mr R T
Hopcroft, Miss
Johnson, Capt J E B
Lambton, Capt G C
Muir, Lieut A H
Ross, Mr C R
Simpson, Mr A B
Wynne, Capt H M S

TO LIVERPOOL.

Barnard, Mrs
Barnard, Miss B
Barnard, Master T
Barnett, Mrs W G and infant
Brunton, Mr
Hattersley-Smith, Lt W
Hart, Mrs A M
Hart, Miss
Harrison, Miss F
Mudge, Miss A
Stockwell, Mrs M E
Stockwell, Master G C
Stockwell, Miss C M and nurse
Sutton, Miss
Treanor, Rev W V R
Treanor, Mrs and 2 children

TO NEW YORK

Cook, Mr C R
Cook, Mrs and 2 infants
Johnson, Rev T S

Per s.s. "Dominico Balduino" March 15.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail s.s. "Domenico Balduino," Capt. D. Msganzini, sailing on the 15th instant. Cabin passengers are requested to be presented at Victoria Dock, No. 15th Shed, at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, on the 15th instant, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 12 noon (S. T.) on the 15th instant, with their luggage and kit.

Acworth, Lieut D H
Ansell, Mrs
Alexander. Mr and Mrs J H
Bertie, Clay Mr and Mrs
Bennertz, Mr and Mrs and 2 Misses Bennertz
Beatty, Rev and Mrs
Barnard, Lieut
Backer, Miss L
Burbidge, Mr G C
Buck, Sir E
Brown, Miss
Burnett, Rev and Mrs
Bhuttacherji, Mr and Mrs
Bedwill, Mrs and infant
Carvalho, Mr A M
Carleton, Mrs Miss Carleton and child
Carleton, Master
Carleton, Miss J R
Carleton, Miss A B
Callisto, Rev Fr
Corning, Miss
Cooke, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Collin, Mrs and 2 children
Combe, Capt
Constance, Cooper Dr
Dadysett, Mr M D
Darmstadt, Miss
Duberley, Lieut
Finche, Mr
Fryer, Rev J and 2 Misses Fryer
Fedele, Rev Fr
Flagg, Lieut
Giacome, Mr Guerrini
Grayden, Miss L
Humphries, Mr and Miss E De
Hobsen, Rev
Hertzberg, Rev and Mrs and 3 children
Hall, Miss
Heardwhite, Mrs
Hodges, Mrs E W
Innes, Mr and Mrs J
Judge, Mr and Mrs
Lane, Major
Lane, Capt
Lister, Mr and Mrs C
Lichty, Rev and Mrs
Wazidalikhaz, Mohmed A
Mazzasogni, Mr and Mrs
MacIntosh, Mr J
Muller, Master
Nangle, Major
Rimington, General and Mrs
Roche, Major and Mrs
Skinner, Capt and Mrs
Sanders, Mrs
Baryn Baeyers, Secretary
Sniffs, Rev
Turner, Miss and child
Veigot, Mr
Wadia, Mr A S
Waller, Miss
Weatherbe, Lieut
Waterfield, Capt
Wilson, Lieut

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA COTTON.

Final forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1908-09.

[On an average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates, has represented some 0·9 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.]

Summary.—The area under cotton now reported is 193,180 acres, an increase of 2,913 acres over the area reported in the third forecast, and 2,350 acres less than last year's actuals. The early rains were generally favourable and sowings were successful. In June and July there was a prolonged drought in the principal cotton districts, but rain came later. In November heavy rain did some damage which was not, however, widespread. Harvesting was effected under normal conditions and the crop turned out well. The outturn is estimated at 39,864 bales (400 lbs. each), an amount 10,569 bales in excess of last year's figures.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 13.

The depression from Persia is causing cloudy skies in Baluchistan and Kashmir. Temperature continues in defect over the United Provinces, Central parts of the country and North-West India and is generally normal elsewhere, There has been very little change in barometric conditions of the air, and humidity is very low over the Deccan and Northern India.

Forecast.—Precipitation is probable in Kashmir.

SIMLA, MARCH 14.

The depression from Persia has given light rain in Baluchistan and cloudy skies in the extreme North of India, but over the rest of the country, skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Forecast.—Precipitation is probable in Kashmir.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 13th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme north but have become lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air continues drier than usual. Day temperature is normal but night temperature remains low except in the South-West Punjab were it is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect and temperature remains lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in East Rajputana but light cloud has appeared elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture in the southern districts of Rajputana but continues drier than usual over the rest of the division. Day temperature is normal in Sind and in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is low except at Karachi where it has risen and is now normal.

Gujarat, Kathiswar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is generally below the average, some stations is Kathiawar reporting very low relative humidity. Day temperature is high at Veraval and Surat but normal at the other stations, but night temperature continues low in Kathiawar, Cutch and the northern districts of Gujarat and of West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air remains drier than usual. Temperature is low in the north-eastern districts but is normal elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in Hyderabad and the North Bombay Deccan but has increased and is now equal to the average elsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual at a few stations; night temperature is generally normal.

General Remarks.—Light cloud has appeared in Sind, the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana. The barometer has also begun to fall in these areas. No precipitation has occurred anywhere in the reporting area in India.

The disturbed conditions from Persia appear to be approaching the Indian region.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	73·6	60·6	...	5.96
Jask	79·8	70·8	...	1·85
Muskat (12th)	83·3	70·6	...	4·70
Multan	82·8	55·0	...	0·60
Rawalpindi	73·9	42·9	...	5·03
Lahore	80·9	45·2	...	1·62
Sirsa	81·3	46·6	...	0·27
Ambala	82·0	47·5	...	1·37
Delhi	84·2	55·7	...	1·17
Agra	82·0	54·0	...	1·27
Mainpuri	83·8	52·1	...	0·55
Jhansi	87·5	61·5	...	0·53
Cawnpore	85·9	55·0	...	0·22
Allahabad	87·1	75·2	...	0·45
Jacobabad	89·1	52·3	...	0·44
Karachi	83·0	64·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	82·4	52·2	...	0·44
Jaipur	83·2	46·6	...	0·44
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	89·2	58·5	...	0·35
Dwarka	87·3	61·2	...	0·13
Veraval	96·7	62·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	93·4	55·7	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	94·6	59·5	...	0·65
Surat	100·1	64·6	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	96·6	66·2	...	0·07
Deesa	94·8	59·4	...	0·09
Neemuch	87·0	51·0	...	0·00
Indore	90·1	59·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	87·5	51·3	...	1·94
Saugor	81·6	60·5	...	1·82
Nagpur	91·6	55·4	...	1·78
Khandwa	96·2	60·6	...	0·07
Akola	99·2	64·1	...	1·22
Amraoti	96·8	70·3	...	1·09
Nagpur	96·6	62·6	...	0·27
Chanda	100·0	65·5	...	0·23
Saipur	93·7	67·6	...	0·08
Bombay	87·1	73·3	...	0·00
Satnagiri	87·3	71·4	...	0·20
Mormugao	90·0	76·7	...	0·00
Karwar	88·8	75·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	98·9	56·1	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	99·9	63·5	...	0·00
Poona	99·0	60·0	...	0·37
Sholapur	102·3	73·4	...	0·02
Bijapur	99·2	72·2	...	0·15
Belgaum	93·3	64·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	97·7	66·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	102·9	67·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	99·3	69·7	...	0·05
Mangalore	90·2	75·4	...	0·24
Calicut	90·8	76·1	...	5·38
Cochin	91·2	78·3	...	0·62
Colombo	90·5	74·0	0·04	7·88
Masulipatam	92·1	70·1	...	0·23
Bellary	101·5	65·8	...	0·26
Madras	101·7	69·6	...	4·65
Cuddapah	85·0	67·0	...	18·89
Bangalore	92·3	62·3	...	0·87
Coimbatore	96·4	63·3	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	94·1	71·3	...	7·44
Negapatam	90·4	78·0	...	11·87

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 13th March was 29·851 5ft. The height of observatoy barometer oistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a merourial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 89° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

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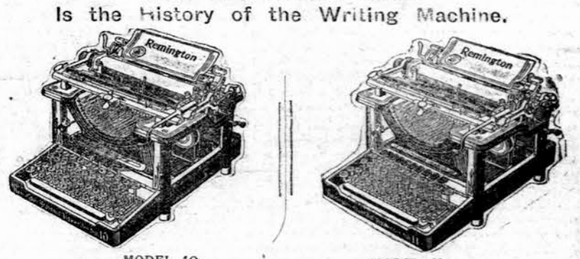
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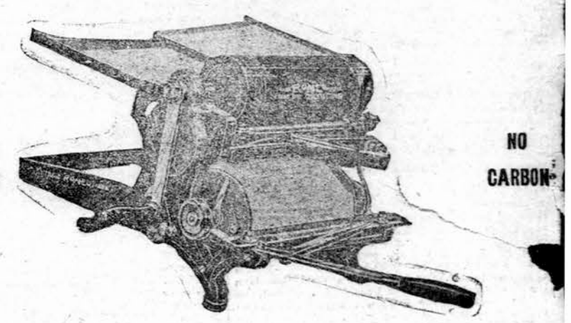
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SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Thirteenth Extra Meeting.

FIVE FAVOURITES WIN.

Out of a liberal card of eight events on Saturday, the public had the satisfaction of seeing five favourites win and, though fields and racing were good with fairly open betting, must have had the better of exchanges. Evans, Hoyt and Ferguson were the successful jockeys of the day, and Mr. Owen Symons steered the winner of the annual G. R. race, the Hunter's Flat.

In this race Mr. Vincent Clifford's Grafton gelding, Sentiment, was soon picked on as "class" and started a very hot favourite, though the odds were scarcely justified in the race. As has been the case with the same owner's Ashanti Gold, he lay so far back that five furlongs from home the majority of his supporters gave up hope. Blackthorn and Tragedian together assumed a ten-length lead, but both went wide at the bend, whereas Mr. Symons went the shortest way round. Even when he caught Tragedian it was not all over, and only the latter horse's erratic finish lost him the race. There was, as usual, a long tail, but the struggle for first place was exciting after such a long journey.

Turning to the other events, Mubrad was made a warm favourite in the Selling Plate for a shorter distance than that over which he disappointed last time. Durban made the pace, but down the straight Mubrad held him very safe; a promising, good-looking pony, Sinclair, finding a place.

In the two divisions of the Nursery Handicap the top-weights were heavily backed and came out victorious. After his success over old ponies, Winchester was in most demand for the first, and, after waiting on Goldman, outstayed Thaboor. Hyacinth was better fancied than the latter, of the same stable, and did well to get so near a place after such an erratic run.

The time put up, however, was by no means as that of the second division. On his hollow victory previously, Fruit Salt was decided favourite from Jadir. Champion and Rubio made the pace hot and at the bend Fruit Salt came away seemingly easily. With Hurgon staying on gamely, Jadir got through very late and came so strong that Fruit Salt got there with only a neck to spare. It was a fine performance with 9st. up, but given a better run the majority consider Jadir should have won.

A moderate lot of a dozen went for the Little Maiden Plate and, on Dojan and others being scratched, betting was very open between Corrector, Good Chance, Light and Farick. Assuming command, Good Chance led well into the straight; but six furlongs is a bit far for him, and in a great finish Farick squeezed home from Light by a neck, the grey a head only away.

Considered a class above the rest, nothing could shake the confidence placed in Lovania for the Spring Plate. A slow beginner, she gradually made up her ground on Lachlan and Paul Pry, till at the bend she came outside them and stepped away with a bit in hand. Forfeit ran disappointingly and Ashanti Gold has reached the end of his tether.

The long race, the Andheri Plate, was an interesting one with Dhafer favourite from Precious, Meazer, Merrily and Sialkote. Precious came up earlier than usual on Gladiator falling back, but near the bend Dhafer led, Meazer having had enough. Evans's run on the favourite had been a bit too early and Merrily beat him in a desperate finish with Sialkote and Precious close up.

Finally, a poor field of seven for the Auction Plate, Manlock, despite his leg, being first pick from Peria Doray and Wolferton. Manlock passed Koko at the bend, but was passed in turn by Alruna, who stayed on comfortably in front. Judging by the way Peria Doray finished, however, this might not have been so had she got through earlier.

Details :—

SELLING PLATE.—5 Furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' Mubrad (Rs 400), 8st 10lbs, A'Hoyt 1
Messrs R S Forage and Mahomed Amani's Durban (Rs 400), 7st 6lbs.....Mujeed 2
Mr Dudley's Sinclair (Rs 600), 7st 9lbs, A Ferguson 3
Mr Ahmed Deob's Duxion (Rs 700), 7st 2lbs, Abdoola 4

Also Ran.—Second Class (Rs 400), 8st 10lbs, (car. 8st 11lbs); Secret (Rs 400), 7st 9lbs; Arnica (Rs 400), 7st 9lbs; Hudbud (Rs 400), 7st 6lbs; and Gurnook (Rs 500) 7st 3lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Mubrad, 3 to 1 against Durban, 8 to 1 Sinclair, and 10 to 1 and 15 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Secret led out followed by Durban and Duxion and at the half-mile the order was Durban, Mubrad, Second Class and Sinclair level third and Duxion fourth. Entering the straight the favourite overhauled the leader and won by 3/4 length. Sinclair coming late took third place 1½ lengths off Durban. Duxion was close up. Time—1min. 11 3/5secs.

Winner trained by C Bleach.

Totalizator paid Rs 18 on the winner and Rs 10-8, 10-8, 11-8, for places on a Rs 10 ticket. Winner bought in for Rs. 1,450.

THE FIRST NURSERY HANDICAP—7 Furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Winchester, 9st.....A. Hoyt 1
Mr. Newton's Thaboor, 7st 12lbs.....Yussuff 2
Mr. Kassim Jurgi's Malta, 8st 8lbs .....Mujeed 3
Mr. Newton's Hyacinth, 8st 9lbs.....Hazza 4

Also Ran.—Telegraph 8st 6lbs; Mahdi, 8st 2lbs; Goldman, 8st 11b (car 8st 4lbs); Ebrahim Pasha, 8st 11b; Steam Launch, 8st; Redbread, 7st 11lbs; Router 7st 4lbs; and Brukut, 7st.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Winchester, 2 to 1 Hyacinth, 4 to 1 Goldman, 6 to 1 Thaboor, 8 to 1 Malta, 10 to 1 Telegraph and Brukut, and 20 to 1 the rest.

The Race :—Hyacinth led out followed by Goldman, Telegraph and Winchester and after a furlong the order was Goldman, Telegraph and Winchester. At the half mile Goldman was still in lead with Winchester, Telegraph, Thaboor and Hyacinth lying next. At the bend Goldman was done with and Winchester led for home with Thaboor on the rails, while Malta was also coming up. Winchester won easily by 1 1 2 lengths. Two lengths between the second and third. Hyacinth again coming up was a good fourth. Time—1min. 41 2-5 secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

Totalizator paid Rs. 31 on the winner and Rs. 17, 20-8 and 24 for places.

THE SECOND NURSERY HANDICAP.—7 Furlongs.

Messrs. R. S. Forage and A. J. DeSouza's Fruit Salt, 9st .....Evans 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' Jadir 8st 7lbs.....A. Hoyt 2
Mr. Pitt's Hurgon, 7st 10lbs.....A. Fergusson 3
Messrs. A. M. Shamlan and Ali Beg Mistree's Hundred, 8st 7lbs .....Yussuff 4

Also Ran.—Beyhazar, 8st 13lbs; Rubio, 8st 12lbs; Zamorin, 8st 10lbs; Tunis, 8st 8lbs; Rakesh 8st, 11b; Champion, 8st 11bs; Patras, 7st 12lbs; and Turkey, 7st 11lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 against Fruit Salt, 5 to 2 Jadir, 5 to 1 Hurgon, 8 to 1 each Rubio, Tunis and Hundred, and tens and fifteens the others.

The Race.—Champion was the earliest out of the gate followed by Fruit Salt, Rubio and Tunis and at the five furlongs Rubio was in lead with Fruit Salt, Rakesh and Hurgon next. At the bend Rubio was nowhere and Fruit Salt on the outside and Hurgon on rails led for home. Jadir coming late in the middle challenged the favourite, but just missed to beat him by a neck. One length between the placed horses. Hundred was close up. Time—1min. 40secs.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.

Totalizator paid Rs. 26 on the winner and Rs. 16-8, 15-8 and 21 for places.

THE LITTLE MAIDEN PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Farick, 9st 4lbs.....Fergusson 1
Mr. Ghoolam Hyder's Light, 8st 6lbs .....Heeroo 2
Mr. Rowland's Good Chance, 8st 12lbs ...A. Hoyt 3
Mr George's Corrector, 8st 11lbs.....Melsom 4

Also Ran.—Fritz, 9st; Fairfield, 8st 6lbs (car.) 8st 7lbs; Diamond King, 8st 2lbs; Muzloom, 8st 2lbs; Hasty Jack, 8st 2lbs; Raffles, 7st 10lbs; Collector, 7st 4lbs (car. 7st 5lbs); and Sir George, 7st 4lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Corrector, 4 to 1 each Farick, Good Chance and Light, 6 to 1 Fritz, 8 to 1 Raffles, and longer odds the others.

The Race.—Good Chance was the first out of the gate and led Muzloom and Fairfield for a furlong and a half and here Farick got into third place with Light and Corrector next. At the bend Farick on the outside and Light on the inside joined Good Chance, and after a hard-fought-out race, Farick won by a neck and Light took second place from Good Chance by a head. Time—1min. 25 4-5secs.

Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.

Totalizator paid Rs. 43 on the winner and Rs. 19, 14-8 and 21 for places.

THE SPRING PLATE—7 Furlongs.

Mr J B's Lovania, 9st 12lbs.....Evans 1
Mr R R S's Lachlan, 8st .....Whalley 2
Mr Kelso's Paul Pry, 8st 7lbs .....A Ferguson 3
Mr Vincent Clifford's Ashanti Gold, 9st 3lbs, Firth 4

Also Ran.—Forfeit, 8st 13lbs, and Mafoota 7st 13lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 on Lovania, 3 to 1 against Forfeit, 5 to 1 Ashanti Gold, 6 to 1 Lachlan and Paul Pry, and 10 to 1 Mafoota.

The Race.—Paul Pry was the earliest out of the machine followed by Lachlan and Ashanti Gold while Lovania was the last out. At the half mile the order was Paul Pry, Lachlan, Ashanti Gold with Lovania coming up. The favourite was third at the quarter mile and joined the front rank at the bend. Lovania won easily by 2 lengths. Half a length separated Lachlan from his stable companion. Time—1min. 31 2-5secs.

Winner trained by owner.

Totalizator paid Rs. 20 on the winner and Rs. 17 and 25-8 for places.

THE ANDHERI PLATE—1 1-4 miles.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Merrily, 7st 3lbs ...A Forgusson 1
Mr Hoossein Obayed's Dhafer, 9st 6lbs.....Evans 2
Mr S A Wahed's Sialkote, 8st 5lbs.....Heeroo 3
Mr R R S's Precious, 10st 1lb.....Firth 4

Also Ran.—Alma, 8st 11lbs; Famous, 8st 10lbs; Meazer, 8st 9lbs; Gladiator, 8st 8lbs; Antica, 8st; and Nooman, 7st 12lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 against Dhafer, 4 to 1 each Precious and Meazer, 6 to 1 Merrily, 8 to 1 Sialkote, and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Gladiator showed out followed by Alma, Dhafer, Famous and Meazer and at the seven furlongs Antica was second with Alma third. A furlong further Dhafer was in second place with Meazer next. At the half mile Precious on the outside with Merrily close up on rails were leading Dhafer and Meazer. At the three furlongs Dhafer was with Precious for a while and soon separating himself the former was leading Merrily, Sialkote and Meazer, who was a level third. Up the straight a great race was witnessed between Dhafer, who was in front, Merrily and Sialkote and Young Fergussen just managed to beat the favourite on the post by a head. Half length between the next two. Time—2min 23 2-5secs.

Winner trrined by C. B. Mahomed.

Totalizator paid Rs. 126 on the winner and Rs. 23, 14-8 and 25-8 for places.

THE HUNTER'S FLAT RACE.—1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr. Vincent Clifford's Sentiment, 12st (car. 12st 4lbs).....Mr. O. Symons 1
Mr. Hugh O. Symon's Tragedian, 12st (car. 12st 4lbs).....Mr. Franks 2
Lt.-Col. Bull's Blackthorn, 12st (car. 12st 4lbs).....Mr. Blair 3
Mr. Priestly's Seagull, 12st.....Owner 4

Also Ran.—Goldfinder, 12st (Mr. M. N. Hogg); Ripple 12st (car. 12st 4lbs) (Mr. Broome); Chieftain 12st (car. 12st 4lbs) (Mr. Furdoonjee); Veronique 12st (Mr. B. H. Alderson); Haphazard, 12st (Mr. J. Crawford); and The State, 12st (Mr. Rommel.)

Betting.—2 to 1 on Sentiment, 6 to 1 against Haphazard, 7 to 1 Blackthorn and Veronique and any price the others.

The Race.—Sentiment led out followed by Blackthorn, Tragedian and Veronique, while Goldfinder was left, and at the ten furlongs Tragedian was in front with Blackthorn, Sentiment, The State and Veronique lying next. At the mile Tragedian and Blackthorn, nearly level, had more than eight lengths lead of Sentiment and The State. At the half mile Blackthorn had a slight lead, but only to be displaced again by Tragedian. At the bend Sentiment on rails began to come up and in a strong finish won from Tragedian by 1-2 length. Blackthorn was third 1 1-2 lengths off. Ripple and Golfinder were a furlong off. Time.—3 min. 13 2-5secs.

Totalizator paid Rs. 17-8 on the winner and Rs. 13-8, 65, and 70 for places.

THE AUCTION PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr N B Tirvedkar's Alruna, 7st 13st.....Whalley 1
Aga S Shah's Peria Doray, 7st .....A Ferguson 2
Mr A J De Souza's Manlock, 9st 12lbs ...A Hoyt 3
Mr J Crawford's Haymaker, 8st 5lbs (car. 8st 7lbs) L C Hoyt 4

Also Ran.—Mergul, 8st 3lbs; Koko, 7st 7lbs; and Wolferton, 6st 7lbs (car 7st 3lbs).

Betting.—6 to 4 against Manlock, 2 to 1 against Peria Doray, 3 to 1 Wolferton, 6 to 1 Koko and Alruna, and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Koko was the earliest out of the gate followed by Manlock, Wolferton and Alruna and at the bend the first and third dropped out and Peria Doray joined them. In a good race home Alruna won by one length; 3/4 length between the next two. Haymaker was a good fourth. Time—1min. 5secs.

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 68 on the winner and Rs. 27-8 and 18-8 for places.

BILLIARDS.

Bombay Amateur Championship.

An error crept into the account of the preliminaries of the Amateur Championship at Pyrke's Saloon. Mr. C. V. Louth, who has won twice, has to meet only the winner of the thirteen entrants and may win outright the cup presented by the Crystalate Co.

One of the semi-finals was played on Friday between Messrs. Young and Carnall. The latter at once took the lead with two consecutive breaks of 29 and 25, but Young was later found in good form. Catching his opponent, he went away from him in the third hundred to win comfortably by 500 to 364.

The winner's best were :—43, 27, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20 and 19 three times, Carnal's 29, 26, 25, 22 and 18 twice.

Mr. Young now meets the winner of the Monk's Gunnian match for the right to play Mr. Louth.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Sixth Day.

With a breeze from the S. S.-W., the yachtsmen of Bombay had a somewhat peculiar experience. Fortunately it did not die down completely as is sometimes the case, but held sufficiently strong to enable all the yachts to finish in good time. The first was for Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup, and brought out two entries.—"Eileen IV" and "Sapphire." It was a long course—17·6 miles—to North Karanja, South Karanja, and Committee vessel, followed by South Karanja, North Karanja, Committee vessel. "Sapphire" was over the line 4 seconds after gunfire, "Eileen" being 14 seconds later and to leeward on the run to North Karanja, "Sapphire" just rounded the buoy ahead of the "Eileen," but the latter soon slipped through "Sapphire's" lee. It was a beat to South Karanja during which "Eileen" made up 4 minutes 32 seconds and steadily increased her lead throughout the remainder of the race, finishing as shown in times below and winning the cup with about 6 minutes 40 seconds to spare.

B CLASS.

There were five starters in this race, the course being South Karanja thence to Sunk Rock, thence to North Karanja, finishing at Committee vessel 10·16 miles. "Mannikin" crossed the line too soon and had to be recalled, thus allowing "Melody" and "Trixie" to get a good start. On the balloon reach to South Karanja "Melody" established a long lead and managed to fetch Sunk Rock on one leg 6·25" ahead of "Pixie" closely followed by "Erin," "Trixie," and "Mannikin," the latter having stepped out bravely after her untimely start. Then followed a run to North Karanja, "Melody" steadily increasing her lead and the others following in the same order; afterwards "Melody" met with flukey winds, having to make a beat of it to the Schooner, while most of the others fetched home on one tack. Times as given below.

C CLASS.

Sailed the same course as B Class. There were eight starters. "Tomtit" starting prematurely was recalled, "Maud" getting first away followed by "Jean" and "Sitara." Soon after the start, Lapwing forereached into first place and steadily kept her lead on the rest, rounding the Commitee vessel first followed by "Maud" 2' 4" later, the rest arriving in the following order :—"Tomtit," "Coralie," "Sitara," "Curlew," "Valkyrie" and "Jean." On the time allowance "Sitara," excellently sailed, took first prize, "Valkyree" second prize and "Jean" third prize.

SHIPS' BOATS FANCY RIG.

There were three entries, all from the "Hardinge." Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Cutters. No. III got away well at the start; the other two were over the line too soon and were recalled, No. II failing afterwards to recross the line until 4' 34" after gunfire. Notwithstanding this, she made up for lost time and came in an easy first at the finish, No. I being second and No. III third.

The following Races sailed on Saturday :—

LORD CURZON'S CHALLENGE CUP RACE.—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire...	6 20	R.H.H. Hopkins and Major Muter, R.E. ...	6 12 58	3 6 38
Eileen IV...	Scr	R. W. Fisher ...	5 59 46	2 59 46

Course No. 13 = 17·6 miles. 1st Prize won by Eileen IV, and 2nd Prize won by Sapphire. Wind S.-W. Strength, light.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3 15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Erin	29	9 Officers, 116th Mahrattas	5 45 4	2 0 55
Trixie ...	28	16 Officers, Gloucestershire Regt.	5 43 8	2 0 22
Pixie	19	26 E. Y. Watson and J. E. Aspinwall..	5 40 4	2 5 38
Mannikin..	20	2 Officers, R. A....	5 45 46	2 0 44
Melody ...	Scr	J.B.K. Macbeth.	5 20 57	2 5 57

Course No. 7 = 10·6 miles. 1st Prize won by Trixie and 2nd Prize won by Mannikin. Wind S.-W. Strength, light. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-20 p.m

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ...	Scr	Capt H Gloster..	5 53 5	2 33 5
Coralie ...	6 11	Col H Mead ...	5 55 51	2 29 40
Maud ...	3 32	Officers, R E ...	5 52 17	2 28 45
Lapwing..	2 39	Capt R. S. J. Gillespie, R E ...	5 50 3	2 27 24
Valkyrie..	15 1	R Walker.	6 1 51	2 26 50
Curlew ...	7 57	C A Wordsworth	5 56 52	2 28 55
Sitara ...	9 43	J E Needham...	5 56 29	2 26 46
Jean	13 54	C N Moberley.	6 3 9	2 27 15

Course No. 7 = 10·6 miles. 1st Prize won by Sitara, 2nd Prize won by Valkyrie and 3rd Prize won by Jean. Wind S.-W. Strength, light. Time-limit 7 p.m.

SHIPS' BOAT FANCY RIG RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Its all done by kindness		R.I.M.S. Hardinge.	5 52 32	2 22 32
Some one must be first.....		do.	6 6 15	2 36 15
Get there		do.	5 48 32	2 18 32

Course No. 33 = 10·16 miles. 1st Prize won by Get there. Wind S.-W. Strength, light. Time-limit 7 p.m.

THE POONA REGATTA.

Concluding Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 13.

The 41st annual Regatta of the Poona Royal Connaught Boat Club was brought to a successful conclusion this evening with the distribution of prizes by Mrs. Alderson. The three days which the Regatta occupied have been full of pleasant reminiscences at the Boat Club where, each afternoon, Poona and Kirkee Society foregathered in strength. The racing on the beautiful river at Kirkee could not have been more interesting, and we have all to thank Captain Paris, R.E., the Honorary Secretary, for his exertions in the matter. Colonel Fowler, D. S. O., the Judge, Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Walker, the two starters, and Mr. Fanshawe, Captain of the Boats, have to be equally thanked for their services. Saturday's proceedings were considerably enlivened by the Band of the 114th Maharattas, kindly lent by Colonel Mosse and Officers. At night there was the usual dinner and dance at Rosherville which looked exceedingly beautiful, lighted up with various coloured lights as it was. The following were the final results :—

STATION EIGHTS.—FINAL.—3/4 mile.

Royal Engineers vs Indian Army.

Bow.	Richardson	Bow.	Mangin
2.	Lesslie	2.	Dyke
3.	Swinburne	3.	Moir
4.	Binney	4.	Lake
5.	Webber	5.	Kunhardt
6.	Bovet	6.	Mowatt
7.	Twiss	7.	Cruickshank
Str.	Paris	Str.	Wilson
Cox.	Mrs Lesslie	Cox.	Mrs Wilson

From the start, the R. E. boat made headway and held a slight lead from the Indian Army who put on a spurt towards the end, but failed to catch the Engineers who won by 1-2 length.

RESULT OF HEATS.

Indian Army beat British Regiments.
Royal Engineers beat Royal Artillery.

JUNIOR SCULLS—FINAL.—1-2 mile.

Atlag beat Layard.

Atlag was soon a long way of Layard who had the bad luck to strain his arm, in addition to having got into an unfamiliar boat. Atlag accordingly won easily by any member of lengths.

RESULT OF HEATS.

Layard beat Williams and Mangin.
Atlay beat Stewart.

LADIES DOUBLE SCULLS.—300 yards,

Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Shute (cox), beat Miss McIvor, Miss Hitchins and Mr. Pearson, (cox).

The two boats got off well together, and after the first hundred yards were stroked, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Wilson shot ahead and keeping up a safe lead, won by 3/4 length.

SCRATCH FOURS.—1-4 mile.

Usborne, Cowie, Spring, Lake, Mrs. Humphrey (cox) 1
Lang, Durberley Wickham, Binning, Mrs. Macredy (cox) 2
Walker, Lesslie, Belli-Bivar, Stewart, Mrs. Gadney (cox) 3
Quirzepel, Collet, Holmes, Webber, Mrs. Fanshawe (cox)..... 4
Gerard, Dyke, Richardson, Reid, Mrs. Dyke (cox)... 5

The five boats looked decidedly picturesque as they came down the stream. Miss Humphreys' boat soon assumed the lead from the outer bank, with Mrs. Gadney's boat lying second, and Mrs. Macready's third. A few yards from home, Mrs. Macready's boat shot in front of Mrs. Gadney's, but failed to catch Miss Humphreys' crew who won by a length.

SCRATCH FOURS.—3-4 mile.

For a Challenge Cup presented in 1871. Present holders, British Military (Royal Engineers).

Indian Military vs. British Military.	
Bow. Mangin.	Bow. Paris.
2. Mowatt.	2. Noke.
3. Cruickshank.	3. Atlag.
Str. Wilson.	Str. Purser.
Mrs. Wilson. (Cox)	Mrs. Fanshawe. (Cox)

Rowed in the dark. Indian Military won by 1-4 length after a most exciting finish.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A large field assembled at the Meet of the Bombay Foxhounds at the Cross Roads, Melon Ground, yesterday morning. The extreme heat of the previous day had made us fear that the sport on the following morning would be a good deal spoiled, but when leaving the Jackal Club for the Meet there was a thick fog, a most unusual thing at this time of year, and the result was a heavy dripping dew. Scent was bound to lie well on such a morning and the magnificent hunt subsequently enjoyed proved how excellent the scent must have been. At no time during the whole morning was the heat at all oppressive, indeed more than one person was heard to remark that sometimes the weather had been known to be warmer at Christmas time. Without any delay at the Meet a move was made across the Melon Ground to the covert which lies on the far side of Sahar Hill, and hounds at once informed us with a loud burst of music that a jackal had been lurking about the neighbourhood. Rushing away from the spinney the Pack took us over a long stretch of ricefields across the Bomanwadi Valley, and then running for some distance along a bad patch of melon ground parallel with the Tulsi Water Pipe turned sharply to the right, just before reaching Vangoli Village, across the pipe and sinking the familiar deep stony nullah clambered over the wall on the far side into an enclosure. A few people elected to follow them straight but the majority of the field kept to the right of the enclosure and were able to keep on good terms with the pack accordingly, as the hounds ran without hesitation straight through the enclosure. Continuing on to the Backwater we galloped at rare speed over as grand an area of paddy fields as anybody could wish for. Nothing could have been more pleasant than the frequent high banks which the horses could fly in great style at top speed. Hounds go straight across the stream and into the well known plantation which is situated close to the stone bridge at the end of the Andheri Road. Inside this plantation the pack presented their quarry with a rare dusting round and round the enclosure, but the thickly wooded nature of the place prevented the field from following them. Before long, however, hounds drove him out and over the Kurla-Vehar Road into the Powai Valley. The fog which had lifted earlier in the morning about Santa Cruz was very thick indeed in this valley, so much so that one could not see more than about 10 yards ahead, with the result that we followed the flying pack entirely by its "music" all the way to Hogzback Hill. A check for a considerable time occurred here, as the jackal ran round and round the hill, evidently endeavouring to find the hole in the rocks on the summit of the hill, which on more than one previous occasion jackals have found convenient for hiding from their pursuers. Hounds yesterday morning were pressing him strongly and were finally able to drive him off the hill and across the ricefields to the great hill, practically a mountain, which encloses one side of the immense Horseshoe Valley. We accordingly galloped round to the right, to the end of the range of hills, and on entering the great valley found that hounds having hunted the jackal straight up the hill on the near side of the valley were running at great speed across the valley to the big hill on the other side close to the Tansa Water Pipe. We accordingly ran after them as fast as our horses could put legs to the ground; the two deep nullahs in the wide valley however needed careful crossing. Scrambling up the steep hill on the far side of the valley hounds keep along the top of the range all the way to the Powai Heights, and descend the huge hill there at one of its steepest places, so steep that no rider could possibly attempt to follow their exact line. They were still very close to the jackal, but by some closer manoeuvre he was able to shake himself clear of them in the valley beneath. How he was able to do so it is difficult to explain, but the fact remains that nothing the huntsman could do was successful in making the hounds find the lost scent. It was a pity, as such a long and protracted hunt might well have been concluded by an orthodox kill, but such unfortunately was not to be.

Yesterday was the last advertised Meet of the season, but owing to the continuance of the cool temperature, weather permitting, there will be a by-day at Santa Cruz next Wednesday the 17th instant. People coming out from Bombay by the early morning train should carefully note that it will leave Colaba, Church Gate and Grant Road Stations a quarter of an hour earlier than usual, as the Meet has to be not later than 6-20 a.m.

JACKAL.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Annual Sports.

The annual sports in connection with the Elphinstone College were held on the College Gymkhana grounds on Friday and Saturday afternoon and proved a very successful function. The events, one and all, drew a large number of entries and the competition was very keen. The most keenly contested of the events was the Tug-of-War between the past and the present students of the college, which the latter won. Mrs. Jehanghir Bomonji Petit, a former student of the college, gave away the prizes. Mr. Sethna and Mr. Subbawalla each taking four prizes were deservedly applauded by the students and the large crowd which had gathered. Some light refreshments were served out and the function terminated.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bengal Single Championship

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, March 13.

The final between L. S. Deane and E. M. Atkinson in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Single Championship, will be played off in Lahore on Friday next.

Both these players, who belong to the Punjab, were unable to remain in Calcutta to play the final.

Western India Championship

The following matches were played in the Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship.

On Saturday. Singles, first round. W. Reid beat Lieutenant Bacchus.—6—0, 6—1.

On Sunday. Doubles, semi-final round. Lieutenant Bacchus and Lieutenant Stevensen beat Captain Davies and Captain Drummond.—6—4, 5—6, 6—1.

The following matches will be played to-day (Monday), at 5-20.

Singles, 2nd Round.—A. H. Glendinning vs. Lieutenant Stevenson, W. Reid vs. Captain Lucas.

On Tuesday, at 5-30. 2nd Round, Singles:—J. S. Milne vs. R. D. England.

On Wednesday at 5-30. Semi-Final, Doubles:—J. S. Milne and R. D. England play Captain Lucas and Captain Greig.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 13.

In the Lucknow Division Assault-at-Arms yesterday, the "D" Squadron, Royal Dragoons, won the tent-pegging competition by sections and the 1st Gordon Highlanders the tug-of-war catch-weights.

The remaining events will be decided to-day.

POLO.

Lahore Junior Tournament.

WIN FOR THE 25TH CAVALRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, March 13.

The final in the Lahore Junior Polo Tournament, was played off on Friday afternoon last, when the 25th Cavalry beat the Lahore team, by three goals to two after a good game.

CRICKET.

Tournament at Jhalrapatan.

The final tie of the tournament was played between the officials and the Darbar Kothi Eleven at Jhalrapatan with great enthusiasm. The grounds were very gorgeously decorated with flags and buntings and the splendid shamianas and tents pitched for the comfort of the guests gave the whole spectacle quite a gay appearance. The pipers and band of His Highness played beautiful selections of music. The game excited a great deal of interest among the people, for leaving out the Sirdar and Jagirdars invited specially, there were to be seen crowds of spectators enjoying the various attractions provided. The prettily laid out garden and fruit-trees and evergreens planted at suitable intervals here and there, with a short canal running sweet fresh water, were the special features of the scene. The first innings of the Officials was devoid of any interest, but in their second they played up. For the Kothi Eleven, Bhura Singh played a steady game, but it was His Highness who received great applause. He frequently sent the ball over the boundaries, and contributed 22, by splendid play, thereby bringing the contest to a successful end. The scores and bowling analyses are given below :—

THE OFFICIALS.

1st Innings.

Badri Lal, b Babu Ram	...	...	0
Chhaja Ram, st Onkar Babu	...	...	0
Pt Lakshmi Datt, run out...		...	7
Govind Lal, b Babu Ram	...	...	2
Pt Purshotam Lal, b Shivnath Singh		...	0
Rup Singh, b Babu Ram...	...	...	14
Maharaja Balbhadra Singh, b H H		...	4
Chaturbhuj Singh, st Shivnath Singh		...	0
Moti Lal, b Babu Ram	...	...	0
Fakhruddin, b Babu Ram ...		...	0
Ram Sarup, c Onkar Lal, b S Singh		...	2
Extras...		...	2
Total ...		...	31

2nd Innings.

Badri Lal, b Shivnath Singh	...	...	0
Chhaju Ram, b Babu Ram...	...	...	0
Pt Lakshmi Datt, c and b Babu Ram		...	0
Govind Lal, run out...	...	...	5
Pt. Purshotam Lal, not out...	...	...	0
Rup Singh, c Shivnathsingh, b Babu Ram.			2
Maharaja Balbhadra Singh, b Babu Ram...			9
Chaturbhuj Singh, c H H, b S Singh			1
Moti Lal, b Babu Ram	...	...	1
Fakhruddin, b Babu Ram...	...	...	10
Ram Sarup, st Shivnath Singh	...	...	26
Extra...	...	...	1
Total...		...	46

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Babu Ram ...	11	2	11	4
Shivanath Singh	10	2	20	5
His Highness...	1	0	0	1

2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Babu Ram ...	12	2	27	6
Shivanath Singh	11	1	19	4

THE DARBAR KOTHI ELEVEN.

1st Innings.

His Highness, b Motilal ...	...	...	0
Shivanath Singh, not out ...	...	...	10
Yuqub Khan, run out, b Ch. Singh		...	8
Bhurji, b Moti Lal ...	...	...	7
Nahar Singh, c Lakshmi Dat b Chaturbhuj Singh...	...	...	0
Mohammed Khan, run out...	...	...	0
Babu Ram, b Chaturbhuj Singh ...		...	18
Umrao Singh, b Chaturbhuj Singh		...	0
Onkar Lal, run out ...	...	...	4
Abdul Ghafur, run out	...	...	1
Onkar Singh, b Moti Lal ...	...	...	9
Extras ...	...	...	3
Total ...		...	46

2nd Innings.

His Highness, not out ...	...	...	22
Shivanath Singh, run out ...	...	...	5
Yuqub Khan, l b w b Ch. Singh...		...	4
Bhurji, c Govind Lal b Ch. Singh		...	0
Nahar Singh ...	...		
Mohammed Khan ...	...		
Babu Ram...	...		
Umrao Singh ...	...	Did not bat.	
Onkar Lal... ...	...		
Abdul Ghafur ...	...		
Onkar Singh ...	...		
Extra ...	...	...	1
Total ...		...	32

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Chaturbhuj Singh ...	11	3	14	6
Moti Lal	14	4	18	4
Ram Sarup	3	0	14	0

2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Chaturbhuj Singh ...	5	0	19	2
Moti Lal	4	0	13	1

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Inspector of European Schools, Bombay and Central Provinces, sends us the following list of the successful candidates at the Cambridge Local Examinations of 1908, at the Bombay, Poona and Panchgani centres :—

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JUNIOR BOYS.

W H M Chatelier, Bombay Scottish Orphanage; A R Doyle, Education Society's Boys' High School; R C Hubbard, Bombay Scottish Orphanage; R H Modi, Scottish High School, Bombay; and E Moses, Scottish High School, Bombay. A C Robins, Education Society's Boys' High School, Byculla.

SENIOR GIRLS.

E M Durrell, Private Study; N D Gorden, St. Mary's High School, Poona; G H Imrie, St Mary's High School, Poona; L. V. Lawrence, St Mary's High School, Poona; S M Luxa, St Mary's High School, Poona E M Chambers, Girls' High School, Panchgani.

JUNIOR GIRLS.

D M Conyers, Cathedral Girls' High School, Bombay; S Dallas, Convent of Jesus and Mary, Bombay; T A Davar, Cathedral Girls' High School, Bombay; M G Devonshire, Frere-Fletcher School, Bombay; D B D'Souza, Frere-Fletcher School, Bombay; E Fratel, Bombay Education Society's High School; M Malone, Convent of Jesus and Mary, Bombay; E D Rames, Bombay Education Society's High School; M Goode, Girls' High School, Panchgani; F M Mawhood, Girls' High School, Panchgani; C C E

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that the SYNDICATE will, at a Meeting to be held shortly, proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the Second L.L.B. and Final L.M. & S. Examinations to be held in June, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Registrar not later than MONDAY, 22nd March, 1909.

Forms of application for and particulars in regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

University Office,
Bombay, 11th March, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1909.

MAHOMEDAN CLAIMS.

WE are glad to find from the printed reports of Lord Morley's speech, in which he moved the second reading of the India Councils Bill in the House of Lords, that the wholly constitutional and respectful protest of the Mussalman community in India against certain portions of the reform proposals has not fallen on deaf ears, and that the claims of this loyal and historically important religious community are likely to be satisfied. Not that the Mussalman community, be it understood, has any definite objection to urge against the general tenour of the proposals for reform. On the contrary it had cordially welcomed the principle underlying them, but acting on the proverb, quoted by Mr. Amir Ali in a recent speech, that "It is treason to keep the truth from the King," the community has taken steps to point out to the Secretary of State and the Government of India that it has a just claim to special consideration in the details of the reforms by reason of its historical and political importance. The man in the street, who is obsessed with the bugbear of proportional representation and who has learned to regard the bulk of the Mahomedan community as an uneducated rabble largely in consequence of the fact that they have not worried Government by persistent agitation and frothy clamour, is prone to overlook the fact that the East India Company acquired its rights to three of the richest provinces under a grant of a Mahomedan sovereign and that the Mahomedan community of India is connected by ties of race, religion and tradition with the whole of Western Asia and Northern Africa as far as the Atlantic. Moreover, by comparison with the Hindus, the Mahomedans take a more active part in upholding British dominion by reason of the great numbers of recruits they supply to the ranks of the army in India, while their educated leaders during the troubles of the last few years have, to put it in no stronger phrase, done their best to cause as little trouble as possible to the Government of India and the local Governments.

These considerations give birth to lively satisfaction at the thought that the Mahomedan community will receive sympathetic treatment in connection with the new reforms. The original proposal for a mixed or composite electoral college, as suggested by Lord Morley, has, we are glad to see, been finally abandoned. It would never have worked satisfactorily; it would have tended rather to alienate the Hindu and Mussalman still further than draw them together into one brotherhood; and such Mahomedans as might have been elected would have been in all probability men with strong pro-Hindu tendencies and by no means as representative of the views and wishes of their own co-religionists as they ought to be. The three demands which the Mussalmans of India have put forward in connection with the new proposals for the better government of India were succinctly stated by Lord Morley in his speech in the House of Lords. "They demand," said His Lordship, "the election of their own representatives to these Councils in all the stages, just as in Cyprus, where, I think, the Mahomedans vote for themselves. Secondly they want a number of seats in excess of their numerical strength. There is a third demand that if there is a Hindu on the Viceroy's Executive Council, there should be two Indian members in the Viceroy's Council and one should be a Mahomedan." Of these three demands, the first two are to be met in full; the third cannot be conceded for reasons which are fundamentally sound. But the fact that the third demand cannot now be granted will not, in our opinion, and certainly ought not to, dishearten the Moslem population of India, for it is actually and practically a matter of far less importance to them as a community than the two other requests which have been conceded in full as the result of their courteous and explicit statement of their case to the highest authorities connected with the maintenance of British rule in India. And it cannot but be a matter of satisfaction to the community that Lord Morley's announcement of his intention to meet its wishes in the first two instances was received with the greatest approbation by the other statesmen who took part in the debate on the second reading of the Bill.

From time to time we have urged the claims of the Mahomedan community in these columns in the belief that any studied or thoughtless neglect of Mahomedan claims must, if persisted in, result inevitably in the weakening of British power in India. For excluding individual cases here and there every Mussalman in India is at heart fundamentally loyal to the British Government; and wielding as it does by reason of its historical and political status an influence far greater than mere numerical strength would justify, the community is in a position to act as a most powerful leaven amid disruptive forces, and to give most valuable help in support of Government throughout every grade of the social scale. The objection constantly raised to according any particular consideration to Mussalman requests is that the community as a whole is actually and by comparison with the Hindu community extremely backward and lamentably averse to taking advantage of such facilities for education as may be available. We have often wondered whether, considering the enormous extent to which posts in every department of Government have been captured by the Hindus, the annual reports as to the backwardness of the Mussalman community are really as unquestionable and free from error as they are supposed to be. The usual test, or one of the usual tests, applied to discover the intellectual calibre of a community is the extent to which its members have entered the learned professions, in particular the service of Government, and the paucity of Mahomedans in superior Government employ is regarded as irrefragible proof of their backwardness and general lack of education. We are not at all certain that reasons quite unconnected with educational qualifications have not been responsible for the presence of such small numbers of Mahomedans in public offices. But laying consideration of this issue aside, it cannot be denied that the Mahomedans have in several parts of India proved themselves to be extremely able merchants and that during the last few years, the community as a whole has given evidence of a sudden, and in some ways, remarkable awakening. The educational reports cannot conceal the fact that a desire for the benefits of education has apparently commenced to stir the minds of the more illiterate sects, while the All-India Moslem League and similar institutions have succeeded in widening the horizon of the general body of the followers of Islam. We can only trust that Lord Morley's generous recognition of the Mahomedan claims will act as a fresh incentive to the Moslems of India to go forth upon the path of progress and thereby not only uphold their great historical traditions but also justify the confidence which the British Government has ever placed in their loyalty and good-will.

THE LATE MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER. THE death at the comparatively early age of fifty-four of Mr. Arnold-Forster removes from the ranks of Unionists a politician of great promise and also of no little performance. During the three years that he was at the head of the War Office in the late Unionist Cabinet he successfully initiated the work of reorganising the army. He had shown thorough knowledge of this intricate problem even before he became the responsible head of the War Department, and by his famous letters to the "Times" he did much to rouse people to the great importance of this intricate matter. He was also an expert on naval matters and was Secretary to the Admiralty for some years before he went to the War Office. In the next Unionist Ministry he would have been a prominent figure. Mr. Arnold-Forster came of the celebrated Arnold family which has given England some its best men during the last century. He was the grandson of the famous head-master of Rugby, Dr Thomas Arnold, who exerted so much influence on his pupils and who almost radically changed public-school education in England by his precept and example. Arnold of Rugby was one of the greatest of moral influences in England of the early half of the last century, an influence which was felt also in India as several of his pupils came to this country and served it either in the Civil or Educational service. Sir Richard Temple, Bishop Valpy French, Henry Woodrow and many other distinguished Anglo-Indians were among his pupils at Rugby. The great Head Master's son, William Delafield Arnold, born in the year that his father went to Rugby, 1828, also came to India and joined the Army. But being discontented with the life and society he found there, he left military service and found a congenial sphere of work as Director of Public Instruction in the new province of the Punjab. Whilst here in India his son, the late Mr. Arnold-Forster, was born at Dharamsala in 1855. A few years later he died at Gibraltar, while returning home in broken health at the early age of only 31, his wife having died previously in India. The orphan boy was adopted by his aunt, the late eldest daughter of Dr. Arnold, who had married a noted statesman, the late W. E. Forster, who became later one of Gladstone's lieutenants and rose to be Chief Secretary for Ireland in the Cabinet of 1880; and thus he received the additional name of Forster. Matthew Arnold, the great Victorian poet and critic was Mr. Arnold-Forster's uncle. In a well-known, beautiful elegiac poem, "A Southern Night," he has touchingly commemorated his brother William's death in tragic circumstances far from home and kindred on the coast of Spain, "where Gibraltar's cannoned steep Overfrowns the wave." William Arnold is now chiefly remembered for his powerful novel of Anglo-Indian life, "Oakfield," in which he satirised the life and manners of his uncultured brethren in the Army in north India. This work published in 1853 drew great attention to it chiefly for the literary skill shown by its writer, who was then hardly twenty-five. It is certain that had his career been not cut short by premature death he would have distinguished himself in literature like his brother Matthew. His son, the late Mr. Arnold-Foster, had also taken to literature and published some notable works. He was a director of the noted publishing house of Cassell for whom he wrote the "Citizen Reader" and other like educational books which are very widely used. Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the novelist, is a cousin of Mr. Arnold-Forster, being the daughter of Thomas, another brother of William Delafield Arnold. Mr. Arnold-Forster married into the family of Maskelyne, which is connected with Olive, as that great Anglo-Indian also married a daughter of this family.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES. ON the strength of recent warnings, His Majesty's Government has decided to spare no effort in maintaining the two-Power standard of the Navy, and the Navy Estimates, as published in this morning's telegrams, show an increase of close upon three millions as compared with the previous year. The sum of £35,142,700 is the highest yet on record, the next being £33,389,500 in 1905-06, when the Earl of Selborne was First Lord. As is stated, it may be found necessary to increase this amount in order to prepare for the rapid construction of large armoured ships and special powers are sought for. The amount may appear large, but as was recently shown, regarded as insurance on the mercantile marine British expenditure represents a premium of 2·13 per cent. The United States expenditure equals 25·1, Japan's 5·2, Russia's 12·4, Germany's 11·4 and France's 12·8. The time has not yet arrived therefore to cry out against excessive expenditure on the Navy.

THE Maharajah of Tippera died at Benares last week.

MAJOR A. D. G. SHELLEY has been elected President, Indian Railway Conference Association, for the current official year.

THE Viceroy attended the University Convocation last week, and elaborate precautions were taken for his protection against any fanatical attempt on the way.

THE application to wind up the Madras Equitable Assurance Society was again before Mr. Justice Wallis in the High Court last week. His Lordship reserved orders.

SHEIKH YUSUF HUSAIN KHAN, Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow, has been fined Rs. 50 in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, for obstructing Inspector Reish of the District Police in the discharge of his duties at the Lucknow races on February 5.

THE trial of Captain Patrick Victor, charged with the perjury under Section 193 I. P. C., will be taken up by Mr. Hopkins, District Magistrate, Allahabad, on the 16th instant.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Egypt," were the Hon. Sir Francis Maclean, Sir Francis Lovell, Lady Margaret Loder, Hon. Helen Best, Hon. Mr. Vernon Woods, and Sir E. John.

MR. T. D. PETERS, an Overseer in the Irrigation Division of the Public Works Department, has filed a suit for libel against Mr. H. J. Wilkinson, proprietor and editor of the "Burma Critic" claiming Rs. 1,000 by way of damages. The hearing is fixed for the 25th instant before the District Court of Mandalay.

COMMENTING on a special cablegram from its London correspondent, in which he gives a summary of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in so far as they concern the Corporation of Calcutta, the "Statesman," says :—"The gist of the proposals is that, in several important respects, the system of Municipal Government in this city is to be assimilated to that which obtains in Bombay. One important distinction between the Bombay and the Calcutta constitutions is to be found in the different position assigned in the two Corporations to the official representative of the Government. In Calcutta he is the Chairman of the Municipality as well as the head of the Executive. The natural effect of these privileges is to give the Chairman a predominating influence, not only in the Executive, but in the General Committee and the Corporation, which are supposed to exercise control and supervision over the Executive."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE AUSTRO-SERVIAN CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, FEBRUARY 27.

IT is now generally felt that unless the Powers can agree, and that speedily, upon making some sort of joint representation at Belgrade, Cettinje and Vienna of a moderating kind, the situation between Austria-Hungary versus Servia and Montenegro must eventuate in a war that it would be impossible to keep localised—a war, in fact, that would infallibly lead to the unloosing of unknown forces and the outbreak of a formidable international contest. Matters would go so much easier if only Germany did not consider herself bound to support her Austrian ally throughout this business, Germany, however, has just declined a French proposal to participate in a joint simultaneous intervention at Vienna and Belgrade in the interests of peace, owing to the inflexible attitude of Austria in declining to make any concession to Servia. Germany is perfectly willing to join in restraining Servia, but she is not willing to join in offering any advice which may be unwelcome to her ally Austria. Russia is quite willing to join in any representation to Austria but she is not willing to take part in any coercion which may be applied to Servia. It is the keystone of German policy at this moment to support Austria and to do nothing which may be distasteful to her; it is the leading principle of Russian policy never to run counter to the Slav sentiment which will not tolerate that Russia should appear in the lists against a Slav State. Hence a diplomatic deadlock as regards formal and public action.

The French semi-official organ *Le Matin* says :—"France proposes to reply to the German Note by suggesting that Russia should intervene at Belgrade on behalf of Europe, and if Europe says to the Serbs 'Be prudent,' the implication will be, 'and we will negotiate with Austria to try to obtain for you economic compensations, at any rate.'" But the main difficulty, and the one upon which the hope of peace may eventually split, is Germany's persistent attitude of what I have called "aloofness" throughout the whole Near Eastern crisis since it was originally started by the action of Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary. No consideration appears to weigh with the Kaiser except that of thorough loyalty to his ally associated with the conviction very possibly that in the present maze of Near Eastern politics this course will eventually prove most advantageous in Germany's interest. Austria is being urged by England and France to display conciliation so far as to vouchsafe some intimation of the concessions she would be prepared to make to Servia and Montenegro in the interests of peace. These, however, would only be of the economic order as Austria will not hear of any territorial compensations such as the grant of a strip of territory uniting Servia and Montenegro which the Servian Press have so loudly demanded. Count Forgach, the Austro-Hungarian Minister to Servia, is now in Vienna having been granted a week's leave of absence. That he should quit his post at such a moment is not regarded as a good omen. Unless an arrangement between Austria and Servia may supervene during his absence, the Minister on his return to Belgrade will probably be the bearer of some very categorical instructions threatening an ultimatum and military measures by Austria-Hungary, unless Servia moderates her tone and ceases military preparations. One of Russia's most experienced writers and war correspondents telegraphed from Antivari in Montenegro on Feb. 26 that war was inevitable. At the same time we learn from St. Petersburg through Reuter that the Tsar has ordered numerous classes of the best-educated reservists to be called out for six weeks' training. This is the first time these reserves have been called out since the Russo-Japanese war. A significant indication of the growth of anti-German and anti-Austrian feeling among the Russian public at the present is afforded by the *Novoe Vremya* in an article replying to what it describes as the Austrian and German threats. It accuses Germany of trying to order Russia to 'hands up' while Austria is violating Servian interests, and continues:—"We do not want to go to war with any one, but we do not fear war, and even less will we be intimidated by empty phrases. If Austria and Germany attacked Russia they would not have to deal with her alone. Berlin and Vienna should reflect what would remain of the German and Austrian Empires after such a conflict. Not that we believe in war with Germany. Austria would find herself isolated, notwithstanding German assurances. Germany will not risk her own existence, she would prefer to secure for nothing the German portion of the remains of Austria after a war with Russia, rather than stake all she has acquired by the work of generations. Germany is inciting her ally to war in order to despoil her corpse or wounded body of all articles of value." The Russo-Turkish negociations upon the question of the mode of settling the indemnity to Turkey for Bulgaria's declaration of independence are still in progress. The Russian and Turkish proposals remain in presence, but a compromise acceptable to Bulgaria, Turkey and Russia is expected to be arrived at. Meanwhile just a little anxiety is felt in Turkey at the fact that King Ferdinand has been allowed by the Tsar to visit St. Petersburg in order to attend the funeral of the Grand Duke Vladimir and has been received with Royal honours in the Russian capital. Sir George Buchanan, the British Diplomatic Agent at Sofia, has informed the Bulgarian Government that Great Britain will be prepared to recognize Bulgarian independence as soon as the present differences between Turkey and Bulgaria have been settled, and after Turkey has signified her readiness to recognise the new kingdom. A similar intimation has been conveyed to the Porte. King Ferdinand spent a few days in Vienna before reaching St. Petersburg.

The Russian Government, anxious to allay any susceptibility on this account on Turkey's part, sent a despatch to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople which said: "Having regard to the peculiar circumstances of the moment, the Russian Government was unable to avoid rendering to Prince Ferdinand the honours corresponding to the rank which he has assumed. The Ottoman Government, which has accepted in principle our offer of mediation to Turkey, will certainly not see in this act of courtesy towards the Bulgarian Government any blow to the interests of the Ottoman Empire. We hope that our negotiations with the Ottoman Empire will lead to a solution of the question of the Bulgarian indemnity, which will allow us to proceed to recognition of the independence of Bulgaria." Of a truth my chronicle this mail is not a hopeful one. But so much may happen within the next fortnight to brighten the present aspect of affairs. May the telegraph have the pleasing task of recording it.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STAFF OFFICERS.

SIR NORMAN STEWART in his new book writes :—"Why is it so many staff officers become 'superior' when the superiority only consists in a brass-bound head ornament? This does not put more brains under the hat, at all events not sufficient to truthfully explain or account for the swollen condition of the head. The staff officer with the offensive-smell-under-the nose appearance is one of the abominations of our service and I daresay every other service. He is invariably grovelling to his superiors on the staff whilst almost insulting to the regimental officer, who as a rule soars far above him as a component part of the machine at work. On this subject I can speak with a certain amount of authority, having served on the staff in cantonments and the field, and whenever I found the brim of my "chapeau" fitting tight the best antidote was immediate association with the nearest regimental officer and the avoidance for the time being of brother brass hats. Reduce the pay of the brass-bound ones and I think they will become more useful. On the other hand what a veritable blessing a really good staff officer is. In India an uncle or an aunt, a pretty wife, or numerous visits to Simla will secure you any of the fashionable billets going. Stay in the plains and do your work with your regiment, and you will remain a beast of burden to the end of your days unless you get a chance of distinguishing yourself on active service. Seize that chance, and in a moment you will be translated from the flat-footed regimental officer to a study in red and gold, for, to give the devil his due, merit in the field is speedily rewarded, examinations and theoretical qualifications are brushed aside. Some of the best staff officers I have met have not been entitled to the magic letters P.S.C. after their names, whilst others possessing those letters have only been noted for their all-round incompetence. There are many heroes who are socially classed as fools, but wise men are not all heroes. 'Manners' is a qualification which should be insisted on when choosing staff officers."

MILITARY INSPECTIONS.

"WHEN Commanding at Ferozepore, the L[illegible] notified his intention of inspecting the garri[illegible] dates were fixed on two occasions, and each [illegible] countermanded, and finally I was informed the[illegible] spection was abandoned. On receipt of this I appl[illegible] for and obtained ten days' leave. On reaching [illegible] destination a telegram was handed me saying the L.G.C. would arrive at Ferozepore the following morning. I at once wired to his Military Secretary saying it would be impossible for me to return in time but would arrive in the evening, in answer to which I received a further wire telling me not to return. Under the circumstances I felt justified in staying on and enjoying the leave, placing my house at the disposal of the L. G. C. and his staff. Later I wrote to one of the staff, hoping they had been made comfortable during my absence and that the inspection had gone off well. In due course I heard all was most satisfactory, excepting the horses of the 15th Bengal Lancers, which were unsteady under Artillery fire. This was very astonishing, so on my return I spoke to the Station Staff Officer and C.O. of the regiment, who were even more astonished. The former handed me a copy of the L. G. C.'s remarks on the inspection which were most flattering, and contained no reference to to the unsteadiness of the horses; so I did not know what to make of the letter. A few days later I was in Meean Meer on duty, and took the opportunity of reporting the matter to my General who on reading the letter burst out laughing and said : 'That had nothing to do with you; it occurred at Jullundur; I was present.' So much for Staff Officers' notes.

"Whilst on the subject I may mention another case. Any unsatisfactory remarks are invariably conveyed to the officer concerned. One day Major was informed that the General had reported him as being 'Physically unfit for Service'. Now the Major happened to be a particularly efficient officer, as hard as nails, never sick or sorry, and a giant to boot!"—Sir Norman Stewart, in "My Service Days."

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major H. C. B Dann, 2nd-in-Command, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Colonel A. Beale, vacated. Dated 28th February.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.—Major H. F. Walters, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Brevet Colonel G. H. Turner, vacated. Dated 7th February.

Staff.—Captain H. W. Poyntz, 1st Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, on completing the Tenure of his appointment as Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Wellington, is re-appointed to officiate in the above appointment until further orders. Dated 1st February.

Captain C. H. Haigh, 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment; is appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Wellington, vice Captain H. W. Poyntz, 1st Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, vacated. Dated 17th February.

Captain E. Morton, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, to be Commandant, Poonamallee Depot. Dated 23rd February.

12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment).—Major F. C. Laing, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major C. W. Somerset granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 25th February.

66th Punjabis.—Major G. J. FitzM. Soady, 2nd-in-Command, and Major M. A. Kappey, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively, vice Brevet Colonel W. Thuilier granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 28th December.

125th Napier's Rifles.—Major H. E. C. B. Nepean 2nd-in-Command, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, to be attached in the same capacity. Dated 22nd February.

The undermentioned officers have been granted, privilege leave.

Major-General Sir J. Wolfe Murray, K.C.B., R.A. Commanding 9th (Secunderabad) Division, 60 days from 1st April or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Brigadier-General L. M. M. Hall, C.B. Colonel on the Staff Commanding Southern Brigade, 30 days from 1st March or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Brigadier-General E. C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Colonel on the Staff, Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, Secunderabad, 60 days from 1st April, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, C.B., Commanding Bombay Brigade, from 15th April to 9th June 1909, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Brigadier-General J. S. S. Barker, C.B.R.A., Commanding Jhansi Brigade, 90 days from 16th April or such date as he may avail himself of it.

The undermentioned officer is granted 8 months combined leave, (first 60 days being privilege leave, from 30th March or such date as he may avail himself of it:—

Colonel R. F. H. Anderson, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Southern Army.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN THREATENED.

Russia Moves Forward.

WARSHIPS SUMMONED ON THE CASPIAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Reports have reached London that Russia is sending a sotnia of Cossacks to Teheran. The "Novoye Vremya" urges the immediate despatch of a strong detachment, which alone can save the sacking of Teheran where an insurrection is said to be imminent. The handful of Russian officers there are in a critical position.

A telegram, received in St. Petersburg from Teheran, states that the Russian Legation has instructed the Consuls at Resht and Astrabad to summon the warships on the Caspian Sea in the event of disorders threatening Russian interests breaking out in these districts.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Reuter telegraphs from Teheran under today's date that advices from Tabriz state that the re-establishment of telegraph is opposed by Rahim Khan whose men maltreated the Indo-European officials who were sent to repair the line.

The Bakhtiaris have left Ained Dowleh having quarrelled. An attack against Ained Dowleh is expected shortly.

It is reported that a slight victory has been gained by the Nationalists near Kazvin.

JAPAN AND TURKEY.

Diplomatic Relations to be Revived.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Prince Kuni, the Japanese Envoy, is at present in Constantinople. His visit has revived the negotiations to establish diplomatic relations between Turkey and Japan. The latter has abandoned her claim to the privileges of the Capitulations. The Porte is anxious for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce before the creation of Embassies.

TRIBAL TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

Troops Defeated.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Aidyussi tribe has attacked and routed the Shereefian force a day's journey from Fez. The French Captain Le Glay vainly attempted to rally the fugitives. The defeat has caused consternation among the Moorish Government.

THE ANGLO-SIAMESE TREATY.

Indo-Chinese Protest.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Reuter wires from Bangkok that a meeting of Chinese and Indian British subjects held there has protested against the Anglo-Siamese Treaty.

ANARCHY IN AMERICA.

Detective Shot in Italy.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The American Detective Petrosini has been shot at Palermo while investigating the proceedings of the Black Hand Organisation of New York. The United States has, in consequence, determined relentlessly to hunt down the Black Hand gang.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Russia Accuses Austria.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Russian papers unanimously accuse Austria of determination to provoke war.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

Wales Beats Ireland.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

In the International Rugby football match at Swansea this afternoon, Wales beat Ireland by 18 points to five.

The remaining game in the fourth round of the Association Cup, between Derby County and Notts Forest, was played at Derby this afternoon, and resulted in a win for the home team by three goals to nil.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The death is announced of Earl Hardwicke.

[John Manners Yorke, 7th Earl of Hardwicke, son of the fourth Earl of Hardwicke, who succeeded to the earldom on the death of his nephew in 1904, was a retired officer of the Royal Navy. He served in the Baltic in 1854 for which he received the Medal and in the Crimea shortly after where he gained the Medal with clasp and the Turkish Medal. He was born in October 30, 1840. The first Earl of Hardwicke, whose wife belonged to the same family as the historian Gibbon, was a distinguished lawyer and Lord High Chancellor.]

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

TWO AND-A-HALF MILLION INCREASE.

Greater Grant for Construction.

AIRSHIP TO BE BUILT.

PROGRAMME MAY BE INCREASED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Navy Estimates for 1909-1910 amount to £35,142,700,as compared with £32,319,500 for the preceding year. The new construction is estimated at £8,885,194, as compared with £7,545,202, and provides for the laying down of four battleships of the "Dreadnought" type, two in July and two in November, six protected cruisers, twenty destroyers, and a number of submarines which will cost half a million. The Estimates also provide for the construction of an airship.

Mr. McKenna, in the memorandum accompanying the Estimates, adds that it may be found necessary in the course of the year to prepare for the rapid construction of four more large armoured ships, and asks for powers to order the armaments, etc., to enable vessels to be laid down on April 1, 1910, and completed by March, 1912.

THE BUDGET DEFICIT.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The forecast of the Budget places the expenditure at 165,000,000 and anticipates a deficit of 13,000,000.

LONDON, MARCH, 13.

Mr. Hobhouse, speaking at Bristol last night, said that the Budget deficit would be smaller than anticipated, and if the revenue came in as it had done during the last fortnight, there would possibly be no deficit.

Mr. Hobhouse added that the rejection of the chief clause of the India Councils Bill by the Lords was a constitutional blunder of the gravest character.

FRENCH NAVY ESTIMATES.

Heavy Budget Deficit.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The protracted dispute between the French Ministers of Marine and Finance on the subject of Navy Estimates has been compromised. The Minister of Marine originally demanded 225 million francs and has now agreed to accept 180 millions spread over six years. The Budget deficit, chiefly due to expenditure on Navy, is estimated at 180 million francs.

THE PEKING MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Large Sum Wanted.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Chinese Emergency Committee, of which Sir Robert Hart is President, appeals for £100,000 to develop the Medical College at Peking and three mission medical schools elsewhere, for the purpose of medical training of Chinese and other educational work. A meeting will be held at the Mansion House on March 16th.

THE RICE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The first National Rice Exhibition was opened to-day. There are over 2,000 entries.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Lincoln Handicap.

LATEST BETTING.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The latest betting on the Lincoln Handicap is as follows :—

5 to 1 against Arranmore.
8 to 1 against Succour.
100 to 9 against Kaffir Chief.
100 to 7 against General Stoessel.
100 to 6 against Borax.
20 to 1 against Velvet.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

The latest betting on the Grand National is as follows:—

9 to 1 against Lutteur III.
100 to 9 against Shady Girl.
100 to 6 against Leinster.
20 to 1 against King of the Scarlets.
25 to 1 against Domino.
100 to 3 against Tom West.

DEATH OF MR. ARNOLD FORSTER.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The death is announced of Mr. H. O Arnold Forster.

[The Right Hon. Arnold Forster, a nephew of Mathew Arnold and adopted son of the late Mr. W. E. Forster, will be sadly missed by his party, for he was an untiring worker and a keen debater of whom it was once said by an opponent "the hon. gentleman is indebted to his memory for his wit and to his imagination for his facts." This, applicable, possibly in the matter and at the moment when it was used, hardly describes him, for from his pen came many books, including Naval and Military Studies and a History of England which has considerable vogue. Having taken a good degree at Oxford he entered Parliament and in 1900 became Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty. In 1903 he became Secretary of State for War without, it must be owned, very great success. Mr. Arnold Forster's father was at one time Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab.]

THE BOTTOMLEY CASE.

No Case for the Jury.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The case against Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., who was charged in December with fraud, in connection with the Joint Stock Trust and Finance Corporation, has concluded.

Mr. Bottomley made a strong speech in his defence. He bitterly complained of the methods of the prosecution and explained fully the various company operations. He emphasised the fact that witness after witness had made no complaint of being defrauded.

The Magistrate said the case was one in which no jury would convict and dismissed the summonses against the four defendants.

The result was greeted with irrepressible cheering in the Court, and there was a fresh scene of enthusiasm outside.

MALARIA IN THE LAHORE DIVISION.

Mosquito Destruction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 13.

Colonel Barrow, P.M.O., Lahore Division, writes to controvert the statements made by Major James, at the Bombay Medical Congress, to the effect that the long campaign of mosquito destruction in the Lahore Cantonment, involving the stopping of all canal irrigation, had failed to make any impression on the prevalence of malaria in Cantonments.

Major James bases his conclusions on heavy malaria figures for 1908, which Colonel Barrow says was exceptionally unhealthy. Colonel Barrow divided the history of the Cantonment into three periods : (1) the years before the introduction of canal irrigation ; (2) the period of irrigation ; and (3) the closure of canals. The average rate of admissions for malaria and simple continued fever per thousand in the first period was 680 ; in the second 1,351 ; and in the third up to last year 418. The outbreak last year was due to stormwater collecting, in the absence of drainage canals, and forming breeding places for mosquitoes. Colonel Barrow expresses himself satisfied with the policy of keeping down mosquitoes.

THEFT OF JEWELS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 13.

It has been reported to the Police that jewels valued at Rs. 20,000 are missing from the premises of the Pursewalkum Hindu Santhida Sunga Nidhi (Ltd). The Commissioner of Police and the Deputy Commissioner immediately went to Pursewalkum and held an inquiry.

It appears that the safe in which the jewels were secured had five separate locks with five keys, each key being in charge of a director, known as the "Key Guardian." The safe had not been opened for some time. It seems that it was necessary for all the five "Key Guardians" to be present before it could be opened.

On Wednesday last the safe was opened, as some jewels had to be returned to their owners, who had redeemed them, and the loss of the jewels was then discovered.

As yet the Police have been unable to obtain any clue as to the identity of the thief.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

The Building Fund.

HANDSOME DONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The "Empire" reports a contribution of ten lakhs of rupees towards the building fund of the National Council of Education by Babu Brajendra Kishore Roy Chaudhuri of Gouripur, the complainant in the recent damages suit against Mr. Clarke of Mymensing.

BARRAH DACOITY PERJURY CASE.

Conviction set Aside.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

Mr. Drake Brockman, District Judge, Dacca, has set aside the conviction of Satya Kumar Mitter, the accused in the Barrah dacoity perjury case.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

Presided over by the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The Viceroy presided at the annual Convocation of the Calcutta University here this afternoon. Everything passed off according to the programme. There was a large gathering of the members of the Senate and the Vice-Chancellor delivered the usual address.

THE Junior Constitutional Club in Piccadilly which since its foundation in 1887 has remained strictly Conservative, has opened its doors to Liberal Unionists, and the Marquess of Lansdowne, K. G., has accepted life honorary membership. It may be remembered that last year the club celebrated its majority, and that Lord Lansdowne was in November the guest at one of the house dinners which are given periodically.

SPECIAL HIGH COURT TRIBUNAL.

Trial of Political Cases.

VAKILS NO RIGHT TO APPEAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court, comprising of Justices Harington, Brett, Stephen, Mookerji Casperz, Fletcher and Carnduff, to-day heard the disputed question of whether vakils, or only barristers, might appear before the new special Bench for the trial of political cases.

Mr. Garth argued for the Bar and Babu Timakali Mookerjee, Senior Government Pleader, appeared for the vakils. It was admitted on behalf of the vakils that they would have no right to appear when the cases before the new Bench are to be tried under the ordinary criminal jurisdiction of the Court, but they submitted that this was not the case.

Their Lordships retired for half an hour, when they reappeared, and the Acting Chief Justice announced that the majority of the Court were of opinion that vakils had no right of audience in cases sent up to the High Court for trial under Act 14 of 1908. Their reasons would, if necessary, be given later.

MURDER OF MR. H. W. MACDONALD.

Details not yet Available.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

Mr. H. W. Macdonald, the officer in charge of No. 9 Survey Party, is reported to have been killed at Walwasta in the Largha Sherani country yesterday.

No details have yet been received. Mr. Macdonald was a member of the Provincial Branch of the Survey Department. He was appointed in India in 1905.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 14.

Regarding the murder of Mr. Macdonald in the Sherani country, a telegram from a correspondent adds the information that the Jemadar and servant shared Mr. Macdonald's fate.

The Sheranis have given trouble from time to time, but during the tour of the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province some weeks ago, they had made their submission.

Mr. Macdonald was a member of the Provincial Branch of the Survey Department and was appointed in India in 1905.

THE SHIAHS AND SUNNIS.

Disturbance Prevented.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 9.

The "Pioneer" publishes a report to the effect that some one thousand Sunnis endeavoured on Saturday to disobey Government's orders regarding the singing of certain songs objected to by the Shia sect. A procession passed down the Chowk singing these songs. The police were, however, fully prepared for any emergency, and when the procession had reached a point in the Chowk where the Kotwali stands, the Sunnis suddenly found themselves hemmed in front and behind by a strong force of police, with the result that practically the whole procession by a sudden application of a wedge manœuvre were safely and securely deposited in the precincts of the Kotwali before its enthusiastic spirits were aware of what was happening. Thus was peace preserved and the Sunnis given cause to repent their defiance of Government's orders.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "Purba Bengla" Case.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

At Dacca to-day in the Sedition case against the printer of the "Purba Bengla" for sedition. Mr. Staunton, District Magistrate, discharged the accused on the application of the prosecution, to withdraw from the case, a settlement having been arrived at whereby the guilt was admitted by the defence and an undertaking given that there shall be no further issue of an offending paper, and that the accused shall have no connection with any other paper.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Sir Richard Dane, Inspector-General of Excise, is gazetted for six months' leave from the 16th proximo.

The tenure of Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Harrison, Controller, Military Accounts, is extended until the 31st March, 1911.

Captain A. W. Dalday has three months' extension of leave at Home.

Mr. T. H. Potts acts as Third Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, sub pro tem, vice Mr. Sequeira.

Lieutenant S. R. Reeves has five years' extension in the Ordnance Department.

Chief Engineer D. J. Taylor, R.I.M., is appointed Inspector of Machinery, Kidderpore Dockyard, vice Torrie.

Mr. F. Goodwin, of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, retires with effect from the 26th instant.

Mr. F. D. Fowler, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle V, has ten months' leave. Mr. W. Nathan to act.

ASSAULT ON M. LEMAIRE.

Case Finally Disposed of.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 13.

The trial of a number of Hindus and Mahomedans at Pondicherry, charged with assault on M. Lemaire and his party, near the village of Sultanpett last September, has been very protracted. Of 33 persons brought to trial, M. Laroche, the presiding Judge, acquitted four ; gave three the benefit of "loi de berenga" and sentenced 26 to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from 18 months to three months, with fines from 500 francs downwards. Damages to the extent of Rs. 2,000 were awarded for loss of property, etc.

COMING FINANCIAL YEAR.

Economy in Expenditure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 13.

As the ensuing financial year will be one in which economy in expenditure will have to be exercised widely, and the grants for Imperial public works outside railways and canals are likely to be limited. Such new works as may be undertaken should be essentially of an urgent character.

INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

Draft Amendment Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 13.

A draft Bill, amending the Indian Factory Act, is likely to be considered finally by the Viceroy's Executive Council before the end of the Calcutta Session, and then sent Home for approval of the Secretary of State. It will not come up for disposal in the Legislative Council until next cold weather, though it will be formally published in the summer. Ample time will thus be given for public criticism.

JELLALABAD TO DHAKKA.

New Metalled Road.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 13.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent states that the Amir has ordered the construction of a metalled road from Jellalabad to Dhakka, via Choragali. This will give a shorter route than by the existing road through Basawal.

Local labour from Ningrahar is to be employed with possibly some Sappers from Asmar, or the Kabul extension may hereafter be made from Jellalabad to Dorunta, where a suspension bridge over the Kabul River has lately been completed. The idea apparently is to permit of wheeled transport being used on these sections of the Khyber-Kabul road.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

An Honorary Magistrate Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 13.

The Judicial Commissioners of Oudh have sanctioned an application made to them by Government to prosecute, for forgery and perjury, Choudhri Nasrat Ali Khan Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner.

Nasrat Ali, it will remembered, is alleged to have given false evidence in the recent Naruidin Will suit, heard in the Judicial Commissioners' Court here on appeal, which will was held to be a forgery. Nasrat Ali swore that he was at Sandila, some distance from Lucknow, and attested the will on the very day and at the same time as he, as Municipal Commissioner, attended a municipal meeting in Lucknow.

JACOB SASSOON HOSPITAL.

Leper Asylum.

OPENING CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 13.

Owing to the illness of Miss Clarke, H. E. the Governor is prevented from coming to Poona to open the new Jacob Sassoon Hospital for Europeans and the Leper Asylum on Monday and Tuesday next. Sir John Muir Mackenzie will perform the opening ceremonies.

BANK OF BENGAL VS. BIRKMYRE BROS.

Appeal Abandoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The "Statesman" understands that the appeal of the Bank of Bengal in the Birkmyre case will not be proceeded with.

THE KOHINOOR THEATRE.

Plaintiff Successful.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

In the Calcutta High Court to-day Mr. Justice Stephen gave a decree in favour of plaintiff for the recovery of bonus and salary from Babu Khishen Kumar Roy in what is known as the Kohinoor Theatre case.

PUDOKOTTAH STATE.

The Rajah's Health.

COUNCIL OF REGENCY APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 13.

It having been decided that the health of H. H. the Rajah of Pudukottah makes a prolonged absence from his State necessary, the Government of Madras have, in consultation with the Rajah, made a change in the administration of his State, substituting for the Dewan an independent Council of Regency, which will have a freer hand and will be able to devote more time and attention to the affairs of the State than the Dewan. The Rajah has lost no time in starting for Europe again.

The Council of Regency, which comprises Mr. G. T. D. Bracken, I.C.S., with the Donrai Rajah and the Chief Judge of the State as Councillors, will come into office on Monday next, when the Dewan, Venkataram Doss Naidu, will retire.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

Tobacco Tax Vetoed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 13.

The Madras Government have published an order refusing the Corporation of the City of Madras permission to levy a tax on tobacco, cigar, and cigarettes sold in the city of Madras.

The "Madras Times" points out the difficulties attending the imposition of such a tax as being considerable, and says the scheme can be at once dismissed as the product of a body barren of ideas as to the proper method of raising municipal revenue.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

Zemindar of Ettiyapuram's Generosity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 13.

The annual meeting of the Madras Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund was held at Government House yesterday.

Her Excellency Lady Lawley, who presided, announced a new septic ward to be provided at the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, through the generosity of the Zemindar of of Ettiyapuram, who had signified his intention of bearing the cost of its erection. Lady Lawley proposed a special vote of thanks to the Zemindar for his generous offer, which, on being seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes, was passed.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJA OF TIPPERAH.

Fatal Motor Car Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

It now appears that the Maharaja of Tipperah died from the results of a motor-car accident.

He had gone to Benares on a pilgrimage and was staying with the Maharaja of Benares. Whilst out in one of his host's motor-cars on Friday evening last, the car was upset into a ditch and pinned him underneath, inflicting severe injuries. He was removed to the Nadesar Palace, where he died the same evening.

LATER.

Following additional praticulars of the recent fatal accident to the Maharajah of Tipperah at Benares have been received. The Maharaja was motoring to Sarnath on Friday afternoon. The car, while rounding an awkward corner near the bungalow of the Superintendent of Police struck the side of a small bridge and was precipitated into a nullah some twenty feet deep. The Maharaja's injuries, which included the fracture of both arms, was attended at Nadesar House by the Civil and Military Surgeons, but he expired from heart failure while his injuries were being dressed. The cremation took place yesterday morning and the party leave to-day for Tipperah.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Special Purdah Arrangements.

At the instance of Lady Muir-Mackenzie and Mrs. Lookmani, purdah arrangements have been made at the Art Exhibition, Town Hall, for today, the 15th instant, between 10 and 12 a.m. Purdah ladies desiring to visit the Exhibition are requested not to lose this opportunity.

MR. GEORGE ROMILLY, the Representative of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, arrived in Colombo on the 8th instant via Tuticorin, in order to confer with the Ceylon Planters' Association, in pursuance of an arrangement by which a representative of the Ceylon planters will also visit South India, it being anticipated that one of them will be present at the next meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. at Bangalore. Mr. Romilly told a representative of the "Times of Ceylon" that he had not gone to Ceylon to ask for anything, but merely with a view to establish friendly relations and pave the way for a future interchange of ideas. "I am not asking that the tea tax should be taken off," Mr. Romilly remarked, "because I know it is no good. Of course we should like it removed."

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

Second Reading.

VISCOUNT MORLEY'S SPEECH.

[On Saturday we published a Summary of the debate on Lord Morley's Bill. Below we give a full account of the two debates which took place before the mail left.]

IN the House of Lords on February 23, Viscount Morley, moving the second reading of the Indian Councils Bill, said: I should like the House to take to-day the first definite and operative step in carrying out the policy which I had the honour to state to your Lordships just before Christmas. That statement was awaited in India with an expectation that in time became almost impatience, and it was received with intense interest and attention and various degrees of approval, from warm enthusiasm to cool assent and acquiescence. So far as I know, there has been no sign in any quarter, save possibly in the irreconcilable camp, of organised hostile opinion among either Indians or Anglo-Indians. The noble Marquis the other night said that at the end of December, I used the words formidable and obscure as describing the situation, and he desired to know whether I thought the situation was still formidable and obscure. I will not drop my words in answer to the noble Marquis, but I shing the situation is less formidable and less obscure. No repression on the one hand nor reform on the other can possibly be expected to cut at the roots of anarchical crime in a few weeks, but with unfaltering repression and good faith in reform we all see good reason to hope that we shall weaken if not destroy these forces.

There are, I take it, three classes of people whom we have to consider. First there are the Extremists, who in their fantastic dreams think some day they will drive us out of India. In this group there are academic and physical force Extremists, and I have seen it stated that they do not number more than one-tenth, or even 3 per cent., of what are called the educated classes in India. The second group hope for Colonial autonomy or self-government, and the third section ask no more than to be admitted to co-ops ation in our administration, and to have a free and effective voice to express the needs and interests of their people. The situation, I admit, is difficult and critical but by almost universal admission it has lost that contention which strained India two or three months ago, and public feeling is tranquillised certainly beyond any expectation that either the Viceroy or I myself ventured to entertain. The situation has become at all events more hopeful. I am confident that the atmosphere has changed from being dark and sullen to being hopeful, and that nothing will be done to cloud that hopeful sky.

"MAN ON THE SPOT."

The noble Marquis said the other day that he at all events would give with all the reservation that examination of the scheme might demand, a wholehearted support here and his best encouragement to the men in India. I accept that, and I rely upon it and lean upon it, because if anything is done—I must be frank—at Westminster to show a breach in what ought to be substantial unity of Parliamentary opinion, it would be a very great disaster. The noble Marquis the other day administered to me an exhortation and admonition and a homily as to the danger of quarrelling with the man on the spot. It occurred to me that that was not original, because in the summer of 1905 he and noble Lords who share that bench with him had a man on the spot, who said : "What I would wish to say to high officials of State and members of Governments is this—so far as you can trust the man on the spot: do not worry or threaten or nag him by your superior wisdom." There was a pretty plain innuendo or implication in the noble Marquis's admonition that I was not quite alive to this part of my duty. I am reluctant to do it, but I will clear my character, for in December, shortly before I addressed your Lordships, Lord Minto averred that there was talk of my interference and I know not what. He said "I hope you will say from me, in as strong language as you may choose to use, that in all our dealings with sedition I could not have been more strongly supported than I have been by you. The question of the control of Indian administration by the Secretary of State, mixed up as it is with the old difficulties of centralisation, we may very possibly look at from different points of view, but that has nothing to do with the support the Secretary of State gives to the Viceroy, and which you have given me in a time of great difficulty, and for which I shall always be warmly grateful." (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Lansdowne: I think the noble Viscount will see from the report of my speech that the part he has quoted has reference to measures of repression, and that what I said was that justice should be prompt, that it was undesirable that there should be appeals, from one Court to another, or from Provincial Governments to the Government in Calcutta, or from the Government in Calcutta to the Secretary of State. When I spoke I did not mean to imply merely the Viceroy but the man, whoever he might be, who was responsible for local government.

Viscount Morley : I do not think, when the noble Marquis refers to the report of his speech, he will find I have misrepresented, him. At all events I have on the whole given all the support the Government of India had a right to demand. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the Civil Service, we have always felt that the vital element in our success was that we should carry that service with us, and that if we did not do so we should fail.

RIVAL SCHOOLS.

Human nature being what it is and temperaments varying as they do it was idle to expect that every body would refrain from criticism. With regard to the provisions of the Bill I would only point out that there are two rival schools, of which Lord Curzon certainly represents one. One school consists of those who believe that the better Government of India depends upon that efficiency which is in fact the end of our rule in India; the other school, while not neglecting efficiency looks also to political concessions; and I think I am doing the noble Lord only plain justice in saying that during his eminent Viceroyalty he did not accept the necessity of political concessions, but trusted to efficiency. I hope it is not bad taste to say in Lord Curzon's presence that you will never send to India, and you have never sent to India, a Viceroy superior, if indeed equal, in force of mind, in unsparing and remorseless industry, in passionate and devoted interest in all that concerns the well-being of India, with an imagination fired by the grandeur of the political problems that India presents, than Lord Curzon. (Cheers.) But, splendidly successful as his work was from the point of view of efficiency, he still did leave in India a state of things—though not the least in consequence of his policy—not completely satisfactory as crowning so brilliant a career. I am as much for efficiency as the noble Viscount, but I do not believe—and this, I think, is the difference between himself and me—that you can have a true, solid, and durable efficiency without what are called political concessions.

In leaving the question of the details of the scheme of the Government of India, I am taking no unusual course, but no doubt it is desirable that some of the heads of the rules to be made by the Govern-

ment of India and sanctioned by the India Office should be more or less open to the House to be dealt with in Committee.

MAHOMEDAN CRITICISM.

There is one very important chapter in these regulations on which I ought to say a few words—I mean in reference to the Mahomedans. That is a part of the policy which has no doubt attracted a great deal of criticism and excited a great deal of feeling in that important community. We suggested and recommended to the Government of India, a plan, which however we did not prescribe or order, of a mixed or composite electoral college in which Mahomedans and Hindus should pool their votes, so to say. To the best of my belief under any construction, this plan of the Mahomedans and Hindus voting together would have secured to the Mahomedan electors whenever they were so minded the chance of returning their own representatives in their due proportion. The political idea at the bottom of that recommendation which has found so little favour, was that such composite action between the two great communities would bring them closer together; but the Mahomedans protested that the Hindus would elect pro-Hindu Mahomedans, just as in a mixed college in Ireland for instance, where Roman Catholics and Protestants were in the proportion of 75 to 25, the latter might suspect that the Catholics in voting for a Protestant would choose a Romanising Protestant as near them as possible and as little as a Protestant as possible.

The Mahomedans demanded three things—first the election of their own representatives to these Councils in all stages; and, secondly, a number of seats in excess of their numerical strength. Those two demands we are quite ready and intend to meet. (Cheers.) The third demand is that there should be two Indian members upon the Viceroy's Executive Council, and that one should be a Mahomedan. On that point I see no chance of meeting their views to any extent.

Some people may be shocked at a register formed on the principle of religious belief. I wish it might be otherwise, and that the time will come when careful and impartial statesmanship will make things otherwise. But the difference between Mahomedans and Hindus is no more difference of articles of religious faith. It is a difference between life, traditions, history, and all social things.

I come to a question which has, perhaps, excited in this country more interest than anything else in the scheme—the question of the appointment of an Indian member on the Viceroy's Executive Council. It is quite true that this question is in no way touched by the Bill. There is no need to put anything in the Bill about it. If the Bill were rejected to-morrow by Parliament it would be a great and grievous disaster to peace and contentment in India, but it would not prevent the Secretary of State next morning recommending his Majesty to appoint an Indian member. I would point out that the great Indian Act of 1833 laid down that in appointing to offices in India there should be no difference as between one race and another and the covering despatch wound up by saying that, for the future, fitness was to be the criterion of eligibility. I need not quote in this connection the famous Proclamation of the Queen in 1858. Lord MacDonnell said the other day that you could not find any individual native gentleman who enjoyed general confidence who would be able to give advice or assistance to the Governor-General in Council. Well, I was twice Chief Secretary for Ireland, and I do not believe I can truly say I ever met in Ireland a single individual native gentleman who enjoyed general confidence. (Laughter.) Yet I received at Dublin Castle most excellent and competent advice. The question is, is there not one of the 300 millions of the population of India competent to be the officially-constituted adviser of the Governor-General in Council in the direction of Indian affairs?

INDIANS IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

You make an Indian a Judge of the High Court. Indians have even been Acting Chief Justices. As to capacity, who can deny they have distinguished themselves as administrators of Native States, where far more demand is made on the resources, intellectual and moral, than on the Viceroy's Council. It is said that the presence of an Indian member would cause restraint in language. I have had for a year and-a-half two Indians at the Council of India, and there has not been the slightest restraint. Then there is the question of what is to be done in regard to Hindus and Mahomedans. As to that there will be, no doubt, the same process which has been going on in connection with the High Court, where Mahomedans, I am told, have now their full share. Opinion among great Anglo-Indian officers now at Home is divided on the matter. I know at least one not behind Lord MacDonnell who is strongly in favour of the proposal. The comparative absence of hostile criticism to the idea in the Anglo-Indian Press is, I think, remarkable.

I will give a concrete illustration. The noble Marquis said the other day the term of the Legal Member on the Viceroy's Council would shortly be up. Suppose there was included among the candidates for the office an Indian lawyer of large practice and great experience in his profession, of unstained professional and personal repute, in close touch with European society, much respected, and the actual holder of important legal office. Am I to say to that man, "In spite of all these excellent circumstances to your credit, in spite of your undisputed fitness to be a Legal Member, in spite of the emphatic declaration of 1833, in spite of the noble terms of the Proclamation of 1858, of which every Englishman ought to be proud if he tries to adhere to it and ashamed if he tries to betray or mock it, in spite of all this, usage and prejudice are so strong that I dare not appoint you, but must appoint instead a stranger from Lincoln's Inn or the Temple?" Is there one of your lordships who would envy the Secretary of State who had to hold language of that kind to a meritorious candidate, one of the King's equal subjects? These abstract general arguments are slippery. I do not say there is no force in them, but there are deeper questions at issue to which the Government attach the gravest importance. I move the second reading of the Bill. (Cheers.)

LORD CURZON'S CRITICISM.

Lord Curzon: The noble Viscount is quite entitled to congratulate himself upon the general reception of his proposals. They brought about a notable and welcome relaxation of tension in India. But the more they have been examined in India the greater has been the apprehension aroused. For myself, the more I look into them the more it seems to me desirable that, in some particulars at least they should be recast. To the Extremists, of course, they have nothing to say. Among the moderate agitators I observe indications of an intention to make them the ground at no distant date of demanding something more. With regard to the Civil Service, the noble Viscount may rely confidently upon their loyalty and devotion, but I would point out that there is on the part of the Secretary of State a corresponding obligation. If there is one thing certain as a sequel of the changes it is that they will add enormously to the labours, anxieties and preoccupations of civil servants from one end of India to the other. As it is these servants are exposed to incessant and venomous attack at the hands of the Native Press. To them the Secretary of State owes the fullest measure of encouragement and support.

But what of the effect of the reforms on the great masses of the people who have no vote and scarcely a voice? What they want is not representative, but good government, and good government with them does not necessarily mean Indian Government. Indeed, if you could get to the bottom of their hearts, I do not know that you would not find good government identified with government by Englishmen. Good government for these classes means government close to them, protecting them from the rapacity of the landlord and the money-lender, from all sharks in human guise. I have some misgiving that they will not fare much better under the changes. I see no place for them on these Councils, and I own an apprehension lest the Government of India as it becomes more Parliamentary, become less paternal and less beneficial to the poorer classes of the population.

I may point out that the first schemes of the right hon. gentleman, which are now abandoned, were widely different and were of a very much more modest description.

ACCORD OR DIFFERENCE?

I attach some importance to the advantage of not merely consulting the man on the spot. Is it certain that in these reforms the Secretary of State is listening to the view not of the man, but of the men on the spot? (Hear, hear.) In all his speeches and to-night he spoke as if there was only a man on the spot—the Viceroy. What we have to consider is not whether the Secretary of State is in agreement with the Viceroy, but whether he is in agreement with the Government of India as a whole. Taking the two Despatches, that from the Government of India and the reply of the Secretary of State, you will find that whereas the Secretary of State calls our attention to the accord that exists between him and the authorities in India, there are the widest differences between them, and that the proposals now before us are not the proposals of the Government of India, but the alterations of those proposals which have commended themselves to the Secretary of State. That is of vital importance. The Government of India proposed to retain the official majority in all the Legislative Councils. The Secretary of State strengthens the proposal of the Government with regard to the Viceroy's Legislative Council, but he has dispensed with it altogether in the case of Provincial Councils. The Government of India elaborated a scheme for the representation of classes and minorities in India on these Councils and even sought recourse to nomination where representation could not be secured. The Secretary of State has swept that away entirely and proposes a scheme of electoral colleges of his own. Again the Government of India said it would be premature to discuss the enlargement of the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay, or the creation of new Executive Councils in other provinces. The Secretary of State in reply to that doubles the strength of the Councils of Madras and Bombay and announces the creation of Executive Councils elsewhere. The Indian Government said nothing about any development of local self-government on a large scale but the Secretary of State proposes a scheme for introducing something corresponding to the Local Governmed Board in this country. He has substituted entirely independent proposals of his own. Let that be borne in mind. What we are going to amend are not the proposals presented by the Government of India but the proposals that have commended themselves to the Secretary of State no doubt with much expert assistance and obviously with the application of the wide historical and philosophical knowledge and acute insight for which he is conspicuous.

A PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM.

The noble Viscount proposes to increase the number of the Legislative Councils, but in 1892 the authorities both in India and in England were in agreement that it was desirable to keep down the numbers, partly because of the difficulty of getting men, partly because of the expense, and partly also because we feared the introduction of the vices as well as the virtues of the Parliamentary system. In every case the Local Governments propose smaller Councils than those suggested. There may be good reasons for this enlargement, but in its consequences it is a revolutionary change. The Councils of the Viceroy and the Governors have hitherto been small and compact. Now you must have larger halls, and in Provincial Councils you will have no official majority. The Secretary of State says he does not want to set up a Parliamentary system in India, but that will be the inevitable consequence of his act. They will be Parliamentary bodies in miniature. He is actually encouraging and promoting the asking of supplementary questions in the Legislative Councils. That has been turned into a fine art in a place not very remote from this—(laughter)—but considering the ingenuity of these Indian lawyers, I believe the utmost achievements of the experts in that place will pale before the overwhelming attempts in India. (Laughter.) I doubt whether in making this concession the Secretary of State realises the marvellous difference between the Indian system and our system and whether he is not putting a burden upon our administrators in India that will react unfavourably upon the administrations concerned.

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.

As to the official majorities of the Legislative Councils, the Government of India were content with a majority in the Supreme Council which should be dependent upon the single vote of the Viceroy, but the Secretary of State says the majority ought to be assured and constant and if that is to be obtained you will have to take officers from other work. For all the rules for allowing wider discussion I have nothing but approval. What we have felt in India is the lack of opportunity for explaining our position. We have found ourselves overwhelmed at every stage with misrepresentation, ignorance, and abuse. In the Provincial Legislative Councils the Secretary of State dispenses with the official majority. The non-official majority is to have the power of carrying resolutions and bills against the wish of the Government but if they do not pass anything which the Government desires to have passed, the Government is to pass it over their heads. We view that with dismay; it is an invidious task from which the Governors ought to be saved. It is putting it in the power of these persons almost to bring government to a standstill and I can see a time when passions will be raised and when these powers may be used to very serious effect. With regard to the method of electing Councils, the Government of India said they would not prescribe any one scheme for all, but the Secretary of State sweeps that away, and commends a scheme of electoral colleges. In my opinion electoral colleges are perfectly unsuited to the Indian system and the Indian character, and the result of founding them will be that they will be manipulated by Hindus, who have great faculty for organisation of that description, and you will find that in a few years the Hindoos have got the whole representation of India in their hands. That will be an undesirable and serious result.

Then as to the creation of new Executive Councils, do the Governors want them? I never met a Governor who wanted an Executive Council, or one who would not have shuddered at the prospect. Yet the noble Viscount is not only about to increase the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay, but to supply Councils to all Lieutenant-Governors. If you have Executive Councils where they do not now exist, it is one of the most centralising measures you can have. Are the Boards of Revenue to be dispensed with, and what are we to say of the question of expense? The total number of new Executive Councillors, I gather, will be from twelve to fifteen and they will receive from £3,000 to £4,000 a year each. Then there are the enlarged Legislative Councils. Every one of the members of these Councils has travelling and residential allowances. The bill will be found to be very considerable, and some estimate of the total should be made in the India Office.

A GREAT ISSUE.

In conclusion, I turn to the question of the admission of natives to the Executive Council of the Viceroy and of the other Governments. I hope I shall say nothing that will in the smallest degree imply disagreement with the generous conception of the talents and capacities of educated Indian gentlemen which appeared in the speech of the noble Viscount, and which I desire to endorse. This is not a question of the capacity of individuals, but of a great principle, raising the whole issue of our government in India and the foundation on which it rests. That is strong language, but I propose to the best of my ability to justify it. About this great and tremendous inovation not a word is to be found in the Despatch of the Governments of India. Over and over again the Secretary of State has informed us that he is in absolute accord with the Governor-General of India. But is he in equal accord with the Governor General in Council? And then, what about the Council at Home? I have a recollection of hearing not long ago that a Committee on the question were reported to be unanimously opposed to the scheme. The Secretary of State made use of an analogy against which I protest—the analogy between the Viceroy's Council in India and his own Council in Charles-street. There is not the remotest resemblance or analogy between the two.

The noble Viscount asked us to-night whether it would not be a shame to exclude a native gentleman of the kind he spoke of, but the other night he said it would be a great advantage to the Governor-General to have the advice of a man who belongs to the country and who can give him the Indian point of view. That is going away from the administrative qualification, and introducing the racial qualification. The Secretary of State seems to think that because he derives great advantage from the two native Councillors here, the Viceroy of India will derive equal advantage from a native Member of his Executive Council. But the Viceroy is not denied the advantage of that assistance when he desires it. It is not necessary in order to get native advice in India to put a man in the Cabinet. If the Secretary of State recommended his Majesty to appoint a native gentleman to the Viceroy's Council, he may appoint him because he thinks he is the best man, but the natives of India will regard him as having been appointed because he is an Indian and for no other reason. If he is a Hindu will he carry the confidence of the Mahomedans? We know he will not. "If he is a Mahomedan will he carry the confidence of the Hindus? No again. And, strange and paradoxical as it may seem, I believe there is no one Hindu capable of securing the confidence of the Hindus generally, so split are they by castes and other conditions. And whether the native Member of the Viceroy's Council be a Mahomedan or a Hindu, will there not spring up an agitation for representation of Sikhs, Parsees, and other smaller, but not unimportant, sections of the community?

SEATS OF THE MIGHTY.

Further, if he be a Hindu, is he to be a blameless official or a successful political agitator? These agitators have borne the heat and burden of the day and it will be asked whether they are to be denied the seats of the mighty. The Secretary of State attaches special importance to the question of appointing a native law member, but, if that is done in the difficulty of selecting among the different classes of natives, you may find yourself in the position of having always to keep the law member's seat for a native, and that would check the flow of distinguished lawyers from this country to India.

Without the slightest feeling of hostility towards Indians, I feel bound to say that if one of them is appointed to the Viceroy's Council, you will detract from the trust in its absolute impartiality. The native will not believe that any man of his own race is capable of that perfect justice which he has learned to expect from the distinguished men who have hitherto had seats in the Council. Lastly, a breach would be made in crown and core of British Sovereignty and rule in India. (Hear, hear.)

I hope that though my remarks have been critical they have not seemed hostile to the general desires of the Secretary of State. My own impression is that he has been disposed to go a little too fast. If he would moderate this pace a little, and adjust it a little more closely to the somewhat trembling steps of the man on the spot, it would be better for his scheme and for India. He can have no higher desire than to carry with him, not only the approval of his colleagues and advisers, but also the great body of highly-trained and well-informed opinion in this country and India. I can say this most heartily for myself, and I am sure for my noble friends on these benches, that we should be sincerely delighted if we could join hands with him in laying afresh and sinking deeper the foundations of our rule upon the confidence and affections of the people of India. (Cheers.)

Lord MacDonnell said he was disposed to think it was a wise and prudent thing to admit native members to the Councils of Madras and Bombay. The time had, he thought, come when reliable native gentlemen should be more utilised and more associated with the direction of affairs. But he agreed that these ought not to be made the spoil of party politicians. The same qualifications for eligibility should be applied as were applied at the present time to Europeans, who where required to have served twelve years in the service of the Crown. It might be taken as certain that no politician who acquired his prominence by platform work was competent to administer the work of an Indian department unless he had had besides large experience and special training. In regard to Executive Councils and Lieutenant-Governors, he was most strongly opposed to that. A great deal could be said, he admitted, for such a Council in Bengal, which was the most educated of the provinces, and was marked until a few years ago by no serious political difficulties. But, in regard to the conquered provinces, great difficulties might arise. If anything was driven home at the Mutiny it was the importance of our maintaining individual responsibility. There was no Indian authority of weight who would like to be hampered by such Councils, and to have to discuss with the members of them what ought or ought not to be done in a particular emergency.

As to the appointment of an Indian member to the Viceroy's Council, he thought nothing would be more likely to prejudice the native princes against that body. The Viceroy's Council had been regarded hitherto as a corps d'elite, composed of men of the highest honour, in whose impartiality every native of India had complete confidence. During thirty-five years he had never heard a breath of suspicion attached to any member of that Council. It would be weakened, he contended, by the introduction of such a foreign element. No matter how excellent, how competent, the native gentleman might be, he was still foreign in the body, and would be regarded as foreign by the native princes. The only body of opinion which supported the proposal was the body of Hindu politicians—it was opposed by the Mohamedans unless they could get a man of their own class. The vast majority of Civil servants in India also opposed it. It would imperil the success of the whole measure. In conclusion, Lord MacDonnell said he was in general sympathy with the Liberal policy of the noble Viscount. He only objected to it on those points where it touched the safety of the British power in India, and where it weakened the initiative and the responsibility of the officer on the spot, who in the last resource was the foundation of our Empire. (Cheers.)

Lord Ampthill said that if we had nothing to meet the aspirations of the people of India which we had fostered and encouraged, we must smother and suppress them. Local self-government in India was impossible, and so were Parliamentary institutions. There must be no moving to representative institutions, for that meant the surrender of British rule. But the scheme of Viscount Morley seemed to him a moderate and just expansion of the present system. He approved of the enlargement of the Councils and of the method of election, though means must be taken to prevent the election of undesirables. The enlargement of the Councils would remove a great deal of discontent.

At five minutes to eight the adjournment of the debate was moved by Viscount Midleton, and their Lordships rose.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Passive Resistance Evaporating?

Mr. Polak has addressed a timely communication to the Transvaal Press on the latest development of the Asiatic struggle. He has shown very clearly how almost every Judge of the Supreme Court has condemned in unmeasured terms the Asiatic laws against which the crusade in still raging. Even the appeals that British Indians have lost have served a purpose—that is, have forced out of the Judges' mouths some trenchant criticism of these laws. Justice Wessels is profoundly sorry for the Asiatics who are called upon to understand the laws which affect them so seriously. These criticisms afford a complete justification for passive resistance, but the exponents of the highest form of passive resistance can derive little satisfaction from such incidents, just as they can be little prejudiced by adverse criticism. Justification for it, as also its success, must come from within. In accordance with Thoreau, than whom, perhaps, no European writer has written more logically and more seriously on the subject, even one true passive resister is enough to command success. He may not do so in his life-time. He himself has already succeeded because he knows what he is doing, and he knows that he is in the right. He, at least, is untouched by the conduct of others.

We have reproduced a moderate but hostile leaderette from the "Star" and a very elegant leaderette from the "Sunday Times" entitled "A knock-out Blow." To both the writers the wish is father to the thought. They have been expecting a collapse of passive resistance for a long time. They, therefore, hasten, because a few hundred (we care little even if it is a few, thousand) Asiatics have given up the struggle, to inform their readers that passive resistance has ended. We do not envy them their happiness in the thought they cherish so dearly, but we pity their ignorance. They forget that passive resistance, being a description of eternal principle, cannot fail, and passive resisters have not yet fallen. It is true that some even staunch men, who have hitherto weathered so many storms, have at last succumbed, but no man can deprive even these men of the honour of having fought so long, so bravely, and so self-sacrificingly. They have now fallen, and we are sorry for them. Their fall thins the ranks of resisters, and makes the latter's burden the heavier to carry. The battle, on that account, must be prolonged, but those who embarked upon the struggle counted the cost. And even whilst the leader-writers of the "Star" and the "Sunday Times" were crowing over any imaginary collapse of the movement, the Government were engaged in providing a denial of their statements by sending some of the best Indians in South Africa to gaol. So long as there are Cachalias, Dawad Mahomeds, Rustomjees, and Sorabjis, and many more equally honorable and brave men, to carry on the struggle, so long is there little fear of the movement fizzling out. The Transvaal Government must be prepared to keep at least a few hundred Indians, who have committed no crime save that of valuing their honour above all, in gaol, or of transporting them, or of leaving them alone and facing their agitation. They must be extraordinarily blind who consider that a few hundred true and staunch Indians, who are resolved upon suffering any punishment that the Transvaal Government may seek to impose upon them, will not at some time or other touch the hearts of their countrymen who have to-day fallen because of their weaknesses, but who may to-morrow rise up again, leaving aside their weaknesses. No; the movement begun in the name of God can only end with a fulfilment of that for which it was begun. In spite, therefore, of all that interested or prejudiced writers in the Transvaal Press may say, there can be no rest either for the Government of the Transvaal or the Asiatic communities until Justice is satisfied.—"Indian Opinion."

MR. BANDMANN AND THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has come to our knowledge that an erroneous impression exists among quite a number of the theatre-going public of Bombay that Mr. Bandmann was forced to build the tin theatre on the Esplanade for his Companies, because the rent demanded from him for the Empire Theatre was exorbitant. Will you kindly permit us to give an absolute denial to this? We have Mr. Bandmann's letter, dated as far back as 4th November, 1908, offering his own terms for renting the Empire Theatre at any time during the year, and with a view to encourage European Companies coming to Bombay his offer was unhesitatingly accepted by the proprietors. Subsequently other terms and conditions were demanded by Mr. Bandmann, and practically acceded to, dates were pencilled for him up to January last, but we had the greatest difficulty in getting a definite reply from him until we received firm offers for the theatre from other quarters for a long lease, one of which we accepted. In contradiction to the statement that the tin theatre had to be erected because the rent of the Empire Theatre was excessive, we may say that the rent at which it was offered to Mr. Bandmann would hardly have given to the proprietors a return of 6 per cent. on their outlay of capital. Moreover a Native Company offered to rent the theatre for a long lease, and are paying much more than Mr. Bandmann was asked, for a similar lease, notwithstanding the fact that the rates of admission charged by Mr. Bandmann are about one-third and the performances average about four a week, the inference being that if it paid them it would pay Mr. Bandmann. Setting aside all this there is the fact that Mr. Bandmann offered his own terms, which were accepted. With regard to Bombay theatres in comparison with Mr. Bandmann's so-called theatre, we would point out that the proprietors of "The Empire," and the "New Novelty" now in course of erection, are expending over six lakhs of rupees to provide suitable fire-proof buildings for theatrical performances in Bombay. Why therefore Government should permit the erection of unsightly and unsafe structures for theatrical and other performances it is difficult to conceive. We would ask what encouragement is offered for public-spirited enterprise under such conditions. We know that many applications have been made to Government for years past for permission to erect temporary theatres on the Esplanade, for European and also Native Companies, but all of which have been refused until the present case, and even well-built 'pucca' theatres like the old "Novelty" had to be demolished. Had such permission been wanted before there was a proper theatre available there would have been good reason.—Yours etc.

SOUNDY AND CO. LIMITED.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

THE following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 10th March.

Standing rabi crops slightly damaged by frost in parts Upper Sind Frontier and Ahmedabad, by insects and locusts in parts Karachi, and by disease in parts Poona, and suffering from want of moisture in parts Thar and Parkar and Sholapur. Cotton damaged by frost in parts Ahmedabad. Standing crops generally in fair to good condition elsewhere. Threshing of kharif crops nearly completed in Kolaba and continues in parts Kanara, East and West Khandesh and Nasik. Harvesting of rabi crops generally in progress. Cotton picking continues in parts Gujarat, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Lands being prepared for next season in parts Deccan and Belgaum. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Deccan and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation sufficient except in parts Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh and Nasik. Prices of food-grains continue high. Prices fallen in Sholapur, risen in Larkana and generally stationary in other districts. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 25 to 41 per cent., in Gujarat 15 to 62 per cent., in Konkan 9 to 25 per cent., in Deccan 17 to 47 per cent. and in Karnatak 32 to 91 per cent less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Some emigration in progress in Bijapur. 250 persons on one relief work in Badami taluka of Bijapur. Elsewhere labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th March 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	13	10	p.m.	9	56
Teheran ...	...	Nil	...	...	...
Suez	12	55	p.m.	...	14

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messins may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Teheran route interrupted between Tauris and Tiflis (3-3-09).

SIR F. MACLEAN'S RETIREMENT.

Farewell Addresses.

Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, who laid down the reins of office the other day and who has been the recipient during the past fortnight of entertainments which afford striking testimony to the esteem and regard in which he is held, was presented by the Vakils and Attorneys of the Calcutta High Court on Thursday with farewell addresses. The presentation took place in the Chief Justice's Court. All the Judges attended the Court being crowded with members of the legal profession.

VAKILS' ADDRESS.

Babu Uma Kali Mukerjee, senior Government Pleader and President of the Vakils' Association, read the following address:—

My Lord, we, the Vakils of the High Court, beg leave to approach your lordship with an expression of our deep regret at your retirement. We beg to express our grateful appreciation of your noble efforts to uphold the dignity of the Judiciary, to administer even-handed justice, and to secure the speedy disposal of cases pending in this Court. A thorough independence, a strong commonsense, and a desire to do substantial justice have characterised you on the Bench; and we are specially grateful to your lordship for the sympathetic anxiety which you have always evinced for the welfare of our body the scrupulous fairness with which you have recognised our claims and the kindness and courtesy with which you have treated us. In the discharge of the duties of your exalted office, you have never made any distinction between class and class, and we readily bear testimony to the prevalent feeling that all interests have received just and impartial consideration at your lordship's hands. In the midst of your arduous labours, you have found time and spared no pains to render services to the country and relieve the distress of the poor and the afflicted, and this has endeared you to our countrymen. May we hope that you will remember us and the country you leave behind and lend your influence to measures calculated to promote its welfare? And now in bidding you farewell, permit us to assure you that our good wishes follow you to your native land. May you have a happy and pleasant voyage and enjoy many more years of health, happiness, and prosperity!

The address which was printed on parchment heavily embroidered and fringed with gold, was enclosed in a silver casket which bore four different views in gold of the High Court.

ATTORNEYS' ADDRESS.

Mr. H. C. Eggar, President of the Incorporated Law Society, read an address on behalf of the attorneys. The address is as follows:—My Lord, on behalf of the Attorneys of the High Court, we desire to approach Your Lordship on the eve of your retirement to say farewell and to ask you to accept this address and the casket that contains it as a memento of the occasion. My Lord, we are not insensible of the manner in which Your Lordship has upheld the dignity and honour of the Court over which Your Lordship has presided with such conspicuous ability for so many years. Assuming your high office as successor to so many eminent Judges, Your Lordship has fully maintained all the high traditions which appertain to the Chief Justiceship of Bengal. And it is Your Lordship whom the profession and the public have mainly to thank for structural and other improvements to the Court buildings and for the construction of the new wing recently opened with befitting ceremony by H. E. the Viceroy. We as officers of your lordship's Court, have benefitted by the strict impartiality with which your lordship has administered the internal affairs of the Court, and the attorneys feel that by the departure of your lordship they lose a friend who has ever been ready to help the profession as a body and its members individually and whose sense of justice none but he who is in the wrong need fear. We cannot conclude without thanking your lordship for all the care and trouble you have bestowed upon the incorporation of the Law Society. We trust that that Society may long continue to fulfil a useful purpose and that its obligations to your lordship may ever be remembered. In bidding farewell to your lordship we trust that you may for many years live to enjoy the honours and leisure so well earned and that in your retirement we may not wholly forgotten by Your Lordship whom indeed we shall not easily forget.

The address was enclosed in a pretty silver casket.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Mr. Sinha said: My Lord, on behalf of the Bar I desire to associate myself with the kindly feelings addressed to your lordship on behalf of the vakils and attorneys of this Court. We the members of the Bar, have had another opportunity at another place of saying what we have had to say to your lordship and therefore I will only join on this occasion with my friends in bidding you farewell and wishing you long years of happiness and health.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S REPLY.

Sir Francis Maclean said:—Babu Umakhali Mukerji, Mr. Eggar, and Mr. Advocate-General,—I am most grateful to the Vakils and Attorneys of this Court for the addresses which you have just presented to me and for the most handsome caskets in which they are encased. The terms of those addresses are far too kind and generous.

It hardly seems twelve and a half years since I first assumed office here, but time flies very quickly and there have been great changes during that period. I am surprise some of you to hear that during that period I have seen no less than 34 Judges on the Bench to say nothing of some five or six who were temporarily acting. This frequent change of Judges is not, to my mind, a good thing either for the Court or for the public, for it means that when a Judge has been only a few years on the Bench and the experience he thus gains makes him a more useful public servant, he goes and a new and very often an untried man has to be brought in his place. As regards the condition of the work of the Court I think I may fairly say that it stands in a much sounder condition than when I arrived. There were then grave arrears on the Original Side and the mercantile community of Calcutta had ample justification for complaint. Things, however, are very different now. With an Additional Judge and the Chamber Staff substantially increased, the result is that no fair-minded man can now say with justice that there are any arrears. On the contrary I sometimes hear the complaint that the tribunal is ready to try the case, before the parties are ready that the case should be tried. The state of the files on the Appellate Side are also much better than they were some years ago, but not to my mind in as satisfactory a condition as I should wish, for there has been a somewhat marked falling off of disposals during the last two or three years. There can be no doubt but that a permanent 15th Judge is required and I have every hope that in a short time he may be given to the Court. With such Additional Judge the arrears on the Appellate Side, it grappled with in a determined spirit by the Judges ought soon to disappear.

It is impossible to predicate what effect the constitution of Special Benches to try special cases under the recent Act will have upon the ordinary work of the Court, but it is obvious that if the Court has to try many such cases, it will be a very serious matter for the ordinary litigant. Again the Criminal Appellate and Revision work is much heavier than it used to be. So much for the condition of the work of the Court.

I have during my tenure of office done my best to the Courts themselves, and the erection of the New Wing so recently opened by His Excellency the Viceroy and the alterations which have been made in the old Courts, will show you how far my efforts have been successful. As to that the public and Legal Profession can judge.

You were good enough to speak of my efforts to uphold the dignity and honour of the Court and you speak of the ability with which I have presided over it. I have done my best; but I have only tried to do my duty, and your presence here this morning and the addresses you have presented are, I think, the best evidence that I have not wholly failed in that direction. No Judge can take credit to himself for being impartial for impartiality is of the very essence of the administration of justice. The doing of substantial justice should be the aim of every Judge.

I am very sorry to part from you. I have received nothing but kindness and assistance from your hands, and that assistance has, in many cases, been of a very valuable character: but I am warned that it is about time I left the stage. You ask that I should not forget you: it is impossible that I could do so. How can I forget this Court in which for so many years I have done my best to administer justice, or you who by your efforts as Advocates have done your best to further that end. Nor shall I forget your country, in which I have made so many friends, and spent so many happy hours. And when I speak of the assistance I have received, I do not forget the Attorneys of this Court, and how much they can do to further the prompt hearing of a case. And I cannot but remark that, so far as I can recollect, I have never had to enquire, during all these years, into any case of Professional misconduct: this is greatly to their credit, and cannot be said of every such body everywhere.

It only remains for me now to thank you once again, and most warmly, for your persistent good will, and almost affection towards me: and whilst wishing you all prosperity and much happiness, to say that one, but sometimes rather sad word Goodbye.

The Judges then left and the gathering separated.

"OUR DREADNOUGHTS."

The "Vanguard."

In brilliant weather and in the presence of Mr. Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, and a distinguished company, the British battleship "Vanguard" was, on Feb. 22, launched from the yard of Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim at Barrow-in-Furness, the launching ceremony being performed by Mrs. McKenna. The occasion was made a local public holiday, and thousands of people watched the great vessel glide into the Walney Channel.

After a religious ceremony and punctually at a quarter to twelve, Mrs. McKenna touched a lever, which broke a bottle of champagne on the huge bow of the vessel, which she christened the "Vangard," and on her touching another lever the dog shores were knocked away. The exciting and always anxious moment of the launch had arrived. For a second nothing seemed to happen. Then amidst a shout from many voices, "There she goes," the leviathan commenced to move, at first almost imperceptibly, then gathering way, she slipped into the water. Immediately the vessel was floated she was taken in tow by four tugs, and towed to one of the fitting-out basins of the company.

A luncheon was afterwards given in the moulding shop, which was tastefully rigged up as a banqueting hall. Mr. T. E. Vickers, who presided, proposed the health of Mr. McKenna.

Mr. McKenna, in responding, said that the Admiralty recognised to the full the great public service rendered by Messrs. Vickers in being able to build complete and supply with all necessary machinery and material a ship like the "Vanguard" which perhaps, for all they could tell, at the possible moment of national peril might be the means of securing the safety of our country. (Cheers.) Unless the Government knew that in any emergency private firms would be ready to put their resources at the disposal of the Admiralty, they could never answer to Parliament and the country for the necessary supplies in order to maintain the supremacy of the fleet. (Cheers.)

The battleship "Vanguard," which takes her name from Nelson's flagship at the Nile, is the seventh vessel of the "Dreadnought" class to be put into the water, or the tenth, if the three battle-ship-cruisers "Invincible," "Inflexible," and "Indomitable" are included, all of them belonging to the new era of shipbuilding which was announced in the Admiralty memorandum of Dec. 6, 1904. "The Dreadnought" displaces 17,900 tons, and her successors, the improved "Dreadnoughts—Superb Temeire and Bellerophon"—are a little larger, 18,600 tons, while the "St. Vincent," "Collingwood," and "Vanguard," which belong to the programme of 1907-1908, are still further improved, and displace 19,366 tons. All these vessels are now in the water, and another of the class, the "Neptune," is beginning at Portsmouth.

The striking feature of these magnificent vessels is that they belong to what is known as the "all-big-gun" class. There is no secondary armament, the other guns being an anti-destroyer armament. In the "Dreadnought" the latter consist of a number of widely distributed twelve-pounders, but in the later ships the four-inch gun has been adopted, consideration having shown that, with the new class of swift, partially protected destroyers, a heavier class of gun for this purpose was desirable. The Admiralty committee on designs had no hesitation in recommending that the medium armament should disappear, in favour of a larger number of more powerful long-range weapons. The "Dreadnought" was accordingly armed with ten twelve-inch guns of fifty calibres, six of them mounted in pairs in barbettes in the centre line of the ship, and the others in pairs on the broadside. Thus eight guns can be fired on either broadside, and four, or possibly six, simultaneously ahead or astern.

The "Vanguard" differs from the "Dreadnought" in no essential respect. In the "Superb," "Temeraire," and "Bellerophon," the foremost of the after turrets is raised in such a way as to obtain greater astern fire, and develop all round fire, which is so important for a ship in action, and in the "Vanguard" and her two sisters there are certain other modifications with the same object, to which it is not desirable to draw attention. The principle and the armament are the same, and the additional weight has been devoted mainly to improved protection and internal arrangements.

The eleven-inch waterline armour and bulkheads, reinforced by the slope of the steel deck, and surmounted by higher ranges of armour, constituting a perfect protection for the bases and communications of the turret, and forming a citadel, give these ships the maximum of protection from gun and under-water attack.

Engines of about 25,000 horse-power, supplied by water-tube boilers, are to give a speed of twenty-one knots. It will be remembered that when the "Collingwood" and "St. Vincent" were launched at Portsmouth and Devonport respectively last year their launching weight was about 7,000 tons. But the "Vanguard" has been carried much further, and the whole of her broadside armour has been built into the ship, so that her launching weight is over 10,000 tons, the greatest weight of any ship ever yet built. A great many other essential fittings have been built into the structure, including much of the barbette armour. The turbine machinery has been built by Messrs. Vickers.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

If the existence of the House of Lords is "the dominating issue" which may come before us at any moment, it is surely wise to follow the maxim of the Duke of Wellington, who, when he saw a hill or a mountain in front of him, used always to consider what might be on the other side of it. The Socialists themselves scarcely ask for a reformed House of Lords. Nor is it easy to see how any of the reforms which have been suggested could satisfy the demands of even a more moderate party. Some of the complaints which come in from respectable quarters seem prompted rather by the necessity of finding something to say, no matter what, against the hereditary chamber than by even the slightest consideration of conditions which lie upon the surface. It is said, for instance, that so few Peers attend in their places. Would not the House of Commons often be all the better for a considerable reduction in its numbers. Scores of men who sit below the Gangway might just as well be away. They rather interrupt public business than assist it. Their presence does not prevent the action of the House from being determined by the party leaders.

BY THE WAY.

AN AGE-LIMIT FOR CLERGY.

No doubt it is true that many congregations suffer much at the hands of octogenarian clergy who, after long and faithful service in the ministry should but do not find the reward of labour, rest. A clergyman's life, in town or country, is very rarely a life of ease. There is not much rest, and too often scant encouragement. Only a few come prominently into the public view, the greater number work on year by year exhausting brain and energies in the service. Therefore for them as much as for their congregations it were well if in the twilight of their lives they should be able to rest from their labours; to watch with quiet eyes the labour of those that come after and to bring down their grey hairs to the grave in peace. It is an ideal picture but alas, there are difficulties. There is no general pension fund for aged clergy and there are not many who from their scant livings can affored to lay up in store for a peaceful old age. One alternative to pension or saving is to make a proportion of the value of the living payable to retiring incumbent during life. But that means in very many cases to reduce the living for the next man almost to starvation limit. And there is only one other practicable suggestion that the congregations who tire of their aged clergy should provide their pensions. But would they?

LOST ATLANTIS.

Once Romance was felt to be the Indefinite, a sort of Westward-Ho-cum-South-Sea-Islands-cum Central-South-America sort of sensation. To-day it is seen to consist in narrowing the range of vision. The idea of sailing beyond "the baths of all the westward stars" sets no mariner's heart beating faster nowadays, puts no new life into an aged Ulysses. Modern romance consists of a "voyage autour de ma chambre"—the commonplace made marvellous. So it is not surprising to read in the "Times" newspaper the final proofs that the old and picturesque legend of "lost Atlantis" is simply a garbled version of the fall of Minos and the great Cretan naval empire of some thousands of years B.C. Perhaps, on the whole, it is not much less romantic to be able to run over to Crete and to plunge into the ruins of an empire which commenced to be some 10,000 years ago than to sit over the Egyptian version of a study fire and dream of peoples and places beyond our ken and vision. Five thousand years hence, it may be, the tourists of some new world empire will sit and dream amongst the ruins of London. "Suddenly a swift and terrible destruction blotted out the Cretan power. Confident in their long supremacy at sea, the Minoans had left their cities unfortified, and the neglect of their land defences proved their ruin. A raid sacked the capital, and thereafter the whole civilisation decayed and finally vanished."

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Julian: Virginia lives in a square;
I harbour at hand in a street:
And Spring has begun over there;
So love, like a pestilence sweet,
Envenoms the neighbouring air.

Ernest: No pestilence, Julian! Greet
The coming of Spring with delight;
Have done with your modish display!
The cynic's intelligent spite
Arrives by the miriest way:
The ferment that works in the night
Of a prodigal, desolate day,

A morbid, acidulent scorn,
Inhabits the vinegar'd lees
In bosoms condignly forlorn——

Julian: In bosoms philosophy frees
From the burden to which we are born!—

Ernest: In bosoms that nothing can please,

Being empty of pleasure and sunk
In themselves; being wizened and frail
Like vats when the wine has been drunk—
Being warped and unspeakably stale
Like vats in desuetude shrunk.
Let the season and nature prevail,

Let the winepress of youth overrun;—

Julian: If the valves be corroded with rust,
And the power and the gearing undone!—

Ernest: Empurpled with stain of the must,
My fancy, forestalling the sun——

Julian: In the City we take him on trust!—

Ernest: Disheartened the fog with a glance,
And tinctured with opulent dyes
Of the lily, the rose, and the paunce
The sombre, the tenebrous skies—
With the tri-coloured blazon of France,
And the light of a paramour's eyes!

For this is St. Valentine's Day.
And my sweetheart came into the lane:
As I went by the speediest way
Being late for the morning train,
Diana, in sweet disarray,
The wonder of women, was fain,

To see, and be seen of me, first!

Julian: How happy to love and be loved!
How wretched is he, how accurst
Whom destiny handles ungloved!

Ernest: The highest encounter the worst;
For they must be sifted and proved

While the rabble are shaken with ease
Through a wide-meshed riddle of fate.

Julian: O, spare your proverbial pleas,
And the wisdom that wiseacres prate!

Ernest: You said that philosophy frees——

Julian: From a passion I would not abate

For the wealth of the world all told?
From the exquisite alchemy, pain,
That tortures the dross into gold?
I spoke in a negligent vein,
For I love like the lovers of old,
Adoring a woman's disdain.

That crushes the doughtiest hope.

Ernest: You speak like a vassal of words,
The indolent slave of a trope!
Exalt your irresolute thirds
Into fifths and their jubilant scope,
And learn of St. Valentine's birds

That love is the herald of joy.

Julian: The pursuivant rather of care!

Ernest: You must brood on her beauty, and cloy
Your fancy, extinguish despair
With obdurate visions: destroy
Yourself in her excellence rare;

Be buried in dreams of her worth!

Julian: My heart with her excellence bleeds;
My dreams of her people the earth.
And the curse is, there's nothing she needs;
She is rich and a woman of birth,
While I am the son of my deeds.

Ernest: Achieve, then, a sire of renown;
Perform to the height and be great.
You have fought——

Julian: And defeat was my crown
When naked I wrestled with fate
The destinies trampled me down:
I fought in the van and was great,
And I won, though I bore no crown
In the lists of the world; for fate
And the destinies trampled me down—
The myrmidons trampled me down.
—John Davidson in the "Westminster."

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

COMING MODES.

Authoritative statements may now be made as to matters of dress. Whatever truth there may be in rumours as to the trend of fashion towards paniers and other alterations of general outlines, there is no question that for the near future the Directoire period will hold undisturbed sway. It is a time so rich in suggestion, so full of artistic possibilities that we need not wonder that the great designers have found a fund of material and of inspiration they are slow to discard. Hats are invariably the harbingers of change and with the alterations of the seasons these small but most important items of the toilette give indications of coming deviations from what already exists. The new hats are all distinctly Directoire. They are in fact improvements on the suggestions that have been with us during the winter months, and though the spring models are perforce always a delight to eyes tired of dull and dark hues this season they are infinitely more attractive than usual. Touching thus lightly on general indications, I am glad to tell my readers that straw more than any other material enter into the new creations. Straw of a pliability equalling only the supple softness of the cashmere in which our forms are draped ought to be used for our hats. Some of these straws are smooth and of satin-like sheen, others are slightly more rough in surface and have indentations and curves and twists eminently becoming to the wearer.

THE NEW HATS.

In the selection of a hat one principle must be borne in mind—viz., that the Directoire models were all evolved for woman who undoubtedly had studied the art of the toilette, and knew how to dress themselves. Consequently the outline of every hat lent itself subtly to the head of the wearer. Brims of contrasted straw wrought with genuine artistic manipulation are the prevailing finish for those hats, and when these brims are not over wide and fit rather like a frame to the head of the wearer they certainly suggest that there is some truth in statements that the poke bonnet will soon be upon us. Hats of straw in any of the new colous will have contrasts, sometimes somewhat violent, wrought in to the brim. Leaves boldly modelled from a well contrasted green to blue or violet, brown, or any other of the hues we are affecting, will lie against the hair and spring at one side into a bunch of leaves apparently lined with panne of the straw colour. It must remembered that the best models are those of what the Parisian milliner is calling the chimmney-pot crown and these brims, slightly wide, lie closely round this. Effects more daring are got by curving the brim to each side of the face from a cabochon ornament that lies on the hair. There is actually no brim in front, the whose springing towards the back. The helmet of a cuirassier has sometimes a paneche of magnificent ostrich plumes, so large and of a contrast so bold that the hat is only possible for wear in a carriage. Uncurled ostrich plumes are much used, and there are new stiffened wings that need not disturb the Anti-plumage League, for they were, quite obvisously, never on any bird at all. The ends spring so far from the head, and stand so high, that they come in contact with every obstacle the wearer meets on her way about. They are stiffened so that they are not so easily damaged as it might appear. A pair of antennae always complete them, and these, too, are well stiffened.

HOW AN INVASION WOULD BE MET.

Mr. Haldane's Plans.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, addressing a meeting of three thousand men in the Dome, Brighton, on 26 Feb., made an appeal to the manhood of Sussex for recruits for the Territorial Force.

The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Lieutenant, and President of the Sussex Territorial Association, who presided, said that there was no surer means of perpetuating peace than by letting the world know that we were prepared to fight for our country. They still wanted one thousand men to complete the duty which Sussex owed to England.

Mr. Haldane said that he had come to ask on behalf of the King and of the Government the manhood of Sussex, and of Brighton in particular, to put forth its strength. What we sought to do was so to organise ourselves as to make the most of our resources, and put ourselves in that state in which, should the emergency which we prayed against arise, we at least might meet it with the sense that we had done our best to secure our country and homes.

A few weeks ago London, indifferent, unmoved, lagged behind all the rest; now London led the way. (Cheers.) London had been moved not by the spirit of jingoism; there was no note of aggression in the movement. London has been moved simply by the sense that things were not right and that it was the duty of the country to see that they were put right and so it was in other places.

One thing which the progress of the last few weeks had made abundantly manifest was that a defensive force could be got by voluntary effort. He had always hated the notion of anything like compelling people to do their duty—(cheers)—and he disbelieved in its necessity. He had a profound faith in the potentialities of the idealism of our country, if only it could be touched and awakened, and it was to that idealism that he appealed to-day.

THE SOUL OF A SOLDIER.

The Territorials were the picked men of the nation joining the force as a result of the enthusiasm which inspired them. They were prepared to put into their work the inspiration and the spirit that came of a voluntary choice. Each man entered the service with the soul of a soldier. Reports on last year's camps and on the training of the force revealed unmistakable evidence of that touch of passion which always animated an Englishman when the interest and welfare of his country were at stake. The new General Staff had been hard at work perfecting the organisation for home defence. Every part of the coast was being surveyed and to every part units of the Territorial Force were being allocated. Should the enemy come that enemy would find ready to meet him a local force, incapable, perhaps of preventing a landing, but thoroughly capable of hindering, harassing, and delaying the enemy in its operations.

Meanwhile, the central force, partly Regulars, partly Territorials, would be apprised and under a strong commander-in-chief, would prepare to cope with the danger. It would be swiftly transported from its base to the place where it was needed to crush and drive into the sea the enemy which had been hampered and hindered by the local force. It was first the delaying line, then the central crushing force.

We had to-day got plans for defence which were as far in advance of the plans for defence which existed only a short time ago as the motor was ahead of the horse carriage. (Cheers.) It had been arranged that the General Staff should be imperial in its operation. That conception had been adopted by Canada, and he had good reason to hope that it would be adopted by the other dominions of the Crown. The colonies chose to mould their forces so that they might be of one pattern and capable of working rapidly together with our home force. Then undoubtedly there would be a great strengthening of the forces which the Empire had in reserve in the event of their services being suddenly required. Such an organisation could hardly fail to be a deterrent to aggressive action on the part of other countries.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

TIDES IN THE EARTH'S MOLTEN INTERIOR.

The view that the earth's solid crust is underlaid by a liquid substratum has been largely held by geologists. It afforded a convenient explanation of volcanoes, earthquakes, and earth movements generally. A fatal objection to the theory, however, was that if such a liquid substratum existed the moon would produce tides in it. And it was asserted that there was no evidence of such movements in the solid crust as these tide must have produced. The result of Professor Heckel's investigations at the Observatory of Potsdam, however, indicate that there are such movements of the earth's crust.

LAND RISES AND FALLS EIGHT INCHES.

They show, that is to say, that the great land masses rise and fall daily to the extent of about eight inches. And this diurnal motion is analogous to and contemporaneous with the rise and fall of the tides of the ocean. Is this movement an actual tidal one in a liquid substratum, caused by the same lunar influence which raises tides in the oceans? This is perhaps uncertain, so far as present knowledge goes, but it is difficult to suggest any other adequate cause. Some authorities, however, suggest that it is due to some solar influence which they do not define further.

WHITE SPOTS ON MARS.

The white polar caps on the planet Mars have long been known to astronomers. They are assured to be the winter snows of the two hemispheres. Professor Lowell now calls attention to other white spots on the surface of the planet. Like the polar caps, they are seasonal, appearing and disappearing as the Martian years come and go. And they always appear at the same points on the surface. The explanation that they are snow-field or glaciers on mountain summits suggests itself. But astronomers are satisfied that there are no mountains worthy of the name on the planet. And since the atmosphere of Mars thins out more slowly than that of the earth, its mountains would have to be loftier than ours before they could be snow-clad. Hence these white spots still await an explanation.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ELEMENT

The discovery of a new element is announced from Japan. It has been found by M. Ogawa, of the University of Tokio, in three somewhat rare minerals, thorine, reinite, and molybdenite. In the first named of these it occurs as small yellow or red crystals, hard enough to scratch glass. These are found to be a double silicate of the new element and zirconium. It has been appropriately named Nipporium, from Nippon, the native name of Japan. Its symbol will be Np., and its atomic weight has been ascertained to be probably 100. In Professor Lothar Meyer's periodic table of the elements there is a vacant place for an element with an atomic weight of 99. If nipporium is fitted in here it will fall into the chlorine bromine, and iodine group.

CASCARA SAGRADA.

A recent issue of the "Kew Bulletin" gives some interesting details regarding the tree which produces the familiar drug cascara sagrada. This is made of the bark, of which some one million pounds are used annually in its preparation. This means the destruction of about 100,000 trees every year. And according to a report by Mr. F. Balfour the tree is being rapidly exterminated. Its native habitant is the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains, from North California to Oregon.

COULD BE GROWN IN THIS COUNTRY.

The tree is a species of buckthorn, rhamnus purshiana, of which our native species is rhamnus catharticus, and it grows to a height of 35ft. to 40ft. The trunk is slender, the leaves from 2in. to 7in. long the flowers small and green, and the fruit round and black of the size of a pea. It is suggested that the tree might be profitably grown in this country as a source of the drug. Seeds sent to Kew in 1892 are now represented by vigorous trees about 20 feet high. They are found to be perfectly hardy. The bark of one of the Kew trees has been tested, and found to yield the drug of a quality equal to that of the average American product. The value of the bark is from 26s. to 50s. per cwt.

THE ALGA OF RED SNOW.

The "Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society" for the present month contains some interesting notes on the microscopic plant which gives its colour to red snow. This is an alga known as sphærella nivalis. It is chiefly in what is known as the resting stage of the plant that the pigment is developed. Red snow has not been known to occur in the British Island, but it is fairly common in the Alps of Europe and in Norway, the red tinge appearing in the month of August. It is also a familiar phenomenon in Arctic and Antarctic regions.

WHY THE SNOW PLANT IS RED.

The resting cells are small globular bodies permeated by a red pigment. What is the reason of this red colour? It has been shown that it is mere stable than chlorophyll, the usual colouring matter of plants, and thus it may enable the cells to stand sudden change in light and temperature better then if they contained the latter. Moreover, it has been shown that red colouring matters in plants are probably able to change light rays into heat. And this may be necessary in order to enable the snow-plant to maintain its vitality in its frozen surroundings.

UNCONSCIOUS MIMICRY.

It is a very easily explained fact in nature that those plants and creatures that make themselves obnoxious to their neighbours, either by their poisonous qualities or by their superior strength or other aggressive peculiarities, are usually brightly and conspicuously coloured, and have no need of that protective colouration that is so necessary for the preservation of the weaker and more defenceless. This conspicuousness may be considered as a warning; for once their reputation for unpalatableness or noxious qualities has been established they would naturally be most carefully avoided by all but the young and inexperienced, and even these quickly learn their lesson. Thus there is a distinct protection in warning their fellow-creatures beforehand, for were it not for this intimation many might be attacked and killed before the error was discovered by the attacker. No doubt this genuine warning has been achieved by the gradual but very sure process of natural selection: but natural selection has achieved a still greater triumph, for it has worked a very neat scheme for the preservation of many of the weaker ones by enabling them to assume a livery almost identical with that belonging to a noxious creature of the same region. This is known as "spurious warning," and is fairly general throughout the animal world, yet more frequent perhaps in the lower orders of life. We come across instances of this method of protection among the fungi. The cuckoos are great mimics in their outward appearance. Our British bird, thought soft-billed and of a decidedly weak flight and little power so closely resembles the hawk in shape that at one time it was a popular belief that it became a hawk in winter. It is quite a common experience to see this bird mobbed by the smaller feathered creatures, just as they are accustomed to treat the sparrow-hawk. There are other cuckoos that are liable to be mistaken for drongo-shrikes, starlings and even pheasants. Another striking instance among birds occurs in some of the islands of the Malay Archipelago, where the powerful friar-birds and the weak orioles of some islands so closely resemble each other, almost to the minutest detail, that even some expert naturalists have been led into the error of mistaking the two birds for one and the same species. There are also many very curious instances among the butterflies, many brightly coloured specimens of which are highly distasteful to birds, and are carefully avoided on that account. In most butterflies, however brightly coloured the surface of the wings may be the underparts are more subdued, and afford a protective colouration when closed; but the noxious butterflies are as gaudy beneath as they are above, thus giving a genuine warning. Side by side with these dwell certain innocuous species that are allowed to go unmolested for fear of mistake, so closely do they resemble the noxious kinds.

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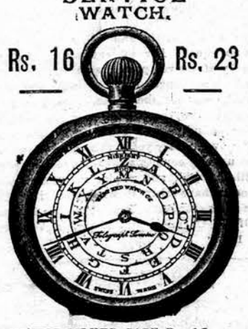

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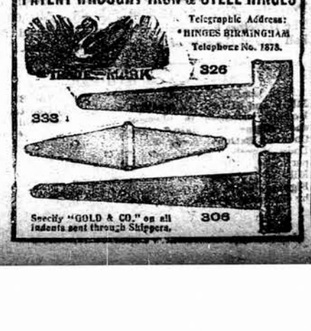

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Does Residence Abroad tend to Deterioration of the Hair?

It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.

Extremes of heat and cold, changes of temperature, less settled habits of life, have all a more or less dominant influence in producing these conditions; and both men and women alike are subject to the distressing and marring effects caused by lack of abundant and healthy heads of hair.

Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

It cannot be too well known that all weak hair conditions, all lack of hair urility, all form of hair disease can be remedied by the adoption of the "Harlene" treatment.

Edwards' "Harlene" is the greatest of all hair tonics and restoratives, and no matter whether you are bald or grey, whether your hair is patchy, falling out, brittle, lustreless, scurfy or greasy, it can be implicitly relied upon to renew all the former healthiness, abundance and good looks of the hair. Edwards' "Harlene" is the popular remedy, not only with the general public, but in all social circles—indeed "Harlene" may be termed the Royal hair restorer, for numbers of Royal families have used it with the greatest success.

To-day you may test its merits, fully and freely, for the proprietors are wishful that all sufferers from hair decay and weakness should be acquainted with its remarkable powers. Sign and send in the coupon below and a full supply will be willingly forwarded you.

Afterwards you can purchase "Harlene" from any Chemist or Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
Dear Sirs, 95-6, *High Holborn, London, W.C.*

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" *for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.*

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

CARLTON WHISKY

CARLTON WHISKY
FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
RICHARD MATHEWS & COMPY LTD
24 & 25, HART ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON, W.C.
Richard Mathews Ltd

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless; its genuineness assured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 12, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 13, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/8	un	chgd.
do. Rentes	98 1/2	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 3/4	1/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 1/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/4	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/16	1/16	
do. in New York ...	50 1/2	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·49 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·88 1/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	Since	14th Jan. 09
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 3/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/4	1/8	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 3/4	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
* Closing Tone of Silver.—Indian Buying.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	20,000
Gold to Bombay	£	70,000
Silver to Shanghai...	£	47,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—
Spots ... ... Steady with fair demand.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet
Total Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 2,500 ,,
Imports ... ...
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·03—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 —1-16

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·01	5·01	5·03	5·05	5·05
+01	+01	+01	+02	+01

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·00	4·97	4·94	4·92
+01	+02	+02	+02

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 24,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 17,300 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... 2,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ... ... 9,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·35 +05
Futures—Month of May 9·49+05 } Advanced on bull support and short covering
Do. do. July 9·41+04 } and on foreign buying.

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—9 7-16—unchgd
Futures—Month of May ... 9·49+03
Do. do. July ... 9·36+03
Closing Tone of Spot.—Steady.
Cotton Stock in London ... 8,720
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 131,500 ,,
Do. Exports to Great Britain 127,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent 120,000 ,,
Do. do. to Japan ... ... 4,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 693,000 ,,
Do. do. at Interior Ports ... 712,000 ,,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—London ... d. 4 7/8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.—
Sellers— ... ... d. 4 11/16
Months—March-April.
Coconadas Ginned—C.I.F.—London ... d. 3 3/4

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492 lbs. ex-ship 41 1/4 April-May—London—Sellers—Canal.
White Choice Karachi. C.I.F. 39 3/4—May-June—London—Done—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—Nominal—Firm.
Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—39 1/4 April-May—Sellers—Firm.
Barletta Russa.—62 1-2lbs.—38 3/4—April-May—Sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—40—March-April—Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujrat, per 41½ lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 43 April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 o/o ex-ship 42 1/2 April-May—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.
Linseed :
Tone of Linseed.—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—39 3/4—March-April—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 3d. Sellers.
Metals :—
Cooper Braziers £63-10-0
Yellow Metal ... ... 5 15/16d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [13TH MARCH, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sova	75,000	[illegible]	Hongkong Bank
180 Bars Silver...	3,13,405		
1 Box Sova	33,000	Port Said...	Mercantile Bank
382 Bars Silver...	8,33,096	London ...	Yokohama Bank
87 Bars Silver ...	1,49,381	do	International Bank
40 Bars Silver ...	78,578	New York..	
42 Bars Silver ...	73,342	London ...	
2 Boxes Sova.....	46,500	Port Said...	National Bank
5 Bundles Rs ...	6,250	Karachi ...	D. Khimji
211 Bars Silver...	3,71,499	London ..	Chartered Bank
210 Bars Silver...	3,75,928	do	IndianSpecie Bank
1046 Bars Silver..	18,65,969	do	Bank of Bombay
[illegible]ndle gold	2,687	Bushire ...	E. Hayim

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]land...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
[illegible]al ... 3 per cent. ,, 28th ,,
[illegible]... 7 per cent. ,, 14th ,,
[illegible] 3 per cent. ,, 28th ,,
[illegible]ths fixed at 4½ per cent.
[illegible] has not been much
[illegible]ket is quieter and
[illegible] give 1 3 29-32
[illegible]nd 1 4 29-32

is the general rate for demand Bank bills. All Banks will buy credits at 1 4 1-16 3 months' sight but bills are very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—
[illegible] London ... 1s. 3 7-8d. to 29-32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—4 months' sight ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 168 3/4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 137 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 170 1/2

Government Paper :—
The Market is unchanged at 93 1-2 ready and 93 9-16 for the settlement, and very little business has been done. Calcutta market is also quiet at 93 3-8 ready and 93 1-2 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 93·8
1st Settlement ... ... ,, 93·9

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London on Friday closed 1-16 up at 23 1-4 ready and 23 5-16 for delivery forward in two months, the New York rate being steady at 50 1-2. Locally the market opened at 59 5-8 ex duty and on small buying advanced to 59 3-4. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
Indian Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The Market opened steady with prices about Rs. 2 higher than our yesterday's closing quotations, and good Broach soon improved to Rs. 235. A fair business is passing in fine Broach for April and May, and settlements of March contracts have also been made. Fine Khangaum Akola and fine Khandeish for May are also in demand. The closing tone of the market is steady at the undermentioned rates.

For ready cotton, there was a moderate demand at Colaba and the turnover is reported as 4,000 to 5,000 bales. Prices were steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	241	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	235 1/2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	213	,,
Fine M. G. Dattaagaum-Pulgaon ...	213	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	211/12	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	211/12	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	206	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	200	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	205	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	205	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	191	,,
Good Westerns	220	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	233	,,
Good M. G. Coompta	239	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening tone	Steady.	
Estimated Sales	4,000	Bales.
Total Imports	1,000	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·01	5·01	5·03	5·05

Unchanged.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·05	5·00	4·97	4·94	4·92

Unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with a small demand.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 6 6 B. T.
April-May ... ... ,, 7 12 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is dull with little doing and prices are unchanged.
We quote :—
Ready Brown Kutni Rs 6 7 0 B. T.
April-May Delhi ... ... ,, 7 6 6 R. T.
Mar-April, Yellow Guzerat ,, 7 6 6 B. T.
April-May, Yellow Cawnpore ,, 7 7 6 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is quiet with very little business passing.
We quote :—
Bold White 85 per cent Rs. 44 0 0
Muggie ... ... ,, 44 4 0
Yellow Hingunghat... ,, 53 0 0
Black Kutni ... ,, 37 8 0

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 29 0 0
Mar.-Apl.... ... ... ,, 5 13 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—
April-May ... ... Rs. 9 11 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Safflowseed :—
Rs. 7 4 0 R. T.
Tone—Nominal. No business.

Groundnuts—
Ready ... ... Rs. 37 0 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

WHEAT—
The market is firm with a good demand and we quote :—
White Pessi, Apl.-May 85 p.c.... Rs. 6 0 0 R. T.
White Delhi, Apl-May... ... ,, 5 12 6 ,,
Soft red Ahmedabad, Mar.-April... 41 0 0 per candy.

LOCAL YARNS :—
The market is firm with a good demand for China. The China markets are also firm. The unsold stock in Hongkong and Shanghai is 25,000 bales.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,445		
India	74		
Indian Specie Bank	564		

Mills :—

Century	280		
Crescent	105		
David	410		
Imperial	125		
Manockji Petit	3,195		
New Great Eastern	207½		

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary ...	113		
,, ,, ,, Pref. ...	151½		
Bombay Steam Nav. Otd... ...	345		
Colaba Land and Mill	1,130		
Treacher & Co.	630		

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	575	X. D.	
Amritsar-Patti	125	C. D.	
Tapti-Valley	425	C. D.	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	8,700	bales.
Wheat	6,754	cwts.
Linseed	8,768	,,
Rapeseed	3,401	,,
Gingellyseed	2,721	,,
Poppyseed...	217	,,
Groundnuts	249	,,
Castorseed...	2,577	,,
Rice	322	,,
Myrabollams	1,549	,,
Cottonseed	11,454	,,
Mowraseed...	nil	
Gram	2,985	,,
Jowar	816	,,
Maize	nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 1/8	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	98 1/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 1/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/8	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/16	1/8	
Do. in New York ...	50 3/4	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·49 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·88 1/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p/c	since	14 Jan.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	2 3/13	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 5/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2 3/4	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England ...£125,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77s. 9d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... ... Quiet but Steady.
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Dull.
Total Sales ... ...7,000 bales.*
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 ,,
Imports ... ... 1,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ...5·10—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 Unchanged.
* Sales increased yesterday, by 4,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·01	5·01	5·03	5·05	5·05

unchgd.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·00	4·97	4·94	4·92

unchgd.

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports... ... ...11,000 Bales
Do. do. last year ... ...12,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... ...11,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ... ...30,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·85 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May 9·47—02. Declined early owing to Commission houses liquidating and advanced later on Southern buying of futures in local market.
Do. do. July 9·41 unchgd.

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—9 7/13—unchgd.
Futures—Month of May 9·42—01
Do. do. July 9·39—01
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.
Cotton Stock in London—
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* 4,750,000 Bales.
,, ,, ,, East Indian 221,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight 11,490,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	54,000	Bales
,, Sold on Speculation	4,000	,,
,, Sold for Exportation	2,000	,,
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	50,000	,,
,, Actual Exports	12,000	,,
,, Week's Imports	94,000	,,
,, Stock	1,454,000	,,
Surat's Week's Sales	300	,,
,, Sold on Speculation	nil	
,, Sold for Exportation	100	,,
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	800	,,
,, Actual Exports	nil	
,, Week's Imports	2,000	,,
,, Stocks	9,000	,,
Afloat American	130,000	,,
,, Indian	10,000	,,

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492 lbs ex-ship—Nominal.
Choice White Karachi 40 May-June—London.—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—39 1-2 April-May—Sellers—Firmer.
Barletto Russa.—62 1-2lbs.—No Sellers—April-May.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—40 1-2—March-April—Sellers—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 41½lbs., ex-ship 41 3/4 March-April—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 40—March-April—Hamburg—Sellers,

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1/4 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 3d. Sellers.

BENGAL SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

To-day's share market transactions here include Bank of Bengal, 1,475; Bengal Coal Company (auction), 855, 866 and 900; Bilbera Coal (auction), 3 1-16 and 2 13-16; Borrea (ordinary), 15⅝; Bhalgora, 18; Bhuskajur, 15½; Bengal Giridih, 20½; Baraboni, 18½; East Jherriah, 2⅜; Equitable (ordinary), 47½; Ghusick and Muslia 16½; Jumoni, 10; Kesoonda and Nyadee, 40½; New Birbhoom, 41⅜; Raneegunge, 19¾, 20 and 20½; Sinidih, 6; and Budge Budge Jute (ordinary) 186.

Government Paper stands at 93·6 and Exchange on Demand at 1s. 3 15-16d.

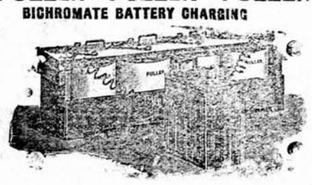
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Manager of the National Bank of India, Ltd., has received the following telegram from his Head Office :—Profits for the year including sum carried forward from the previous year amount to £319,000; placed to Reserve fund £50,000, in addition to £50,000, credited in June 1908; placed to Credit of Pension Fund, £10,000; placed to Credit of Property £10,000; Carried forward £103,000; The Directors have declared to pay a Dividend for half year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent Motor. Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Igunitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LOND
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY

"APENTA" B.G.
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

EUQUININE.
LIKE QUININE
IT CURES
Malaria fevers, influenza, whooping cough, typhoid fever, neuralgias, and it is furthermore a tonic and an excellent prophylactic of malaria. It has no bitter taste, does not incommode the stomach, and has much less influence on the nervous system than ordinary quinine.
Obtainable from all Druggists.
Wholesale Agents,
SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA.

For Aches and Pains.
For aches and pains in young and old there is nothing that will so quickly bring permanent relief and cure as that sovereign, time-tested and proven remedy—Little's Oriental Balm. For the aches and pains of childhood and youth it is unexcelled. For the Rheumatic and other pains of old age it has no equal. For all external suffering it is the remedy of proven power, soothing, healing, bringing back the longed-for freedom from pain.
Make no mistake. See that you get Little's Oriental Balm, the original and always reliable cure for aches and pains in head and limbs and body.
For over twenty years this miraculous cure has been used by countless thousands in all parts of the civilized world, and explorers, miners and sturdy pioneers have taken it with them into the wilderness as an ever-ready "first aid to the injured."
Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors. Only Re. 1.

Sounding the praises of Ayer's Hair Vigor. That's what every one does who uses this splendid preparation for the hair. If you don't want to praise it, then you must not use it. You see, you will be so pleased with it that you will just have to tell your friends all about it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
removes dandruff, makes the hair grow thick and heavy.
Handsome hair, rich, glossy hair, always attracts. You may have just such hair if you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor. Accept no substitute.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Messrs. G. J. KEYNER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed to 1/2 an ounce.
WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS KEYNER LONDON.

C & B
BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT
TABLE DELICACIES,
Sole Agents for Lea & Perrin's "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL...
Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.
In Special Tins.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

THE LATEST MARVEL
GOERZ PAGOR
A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

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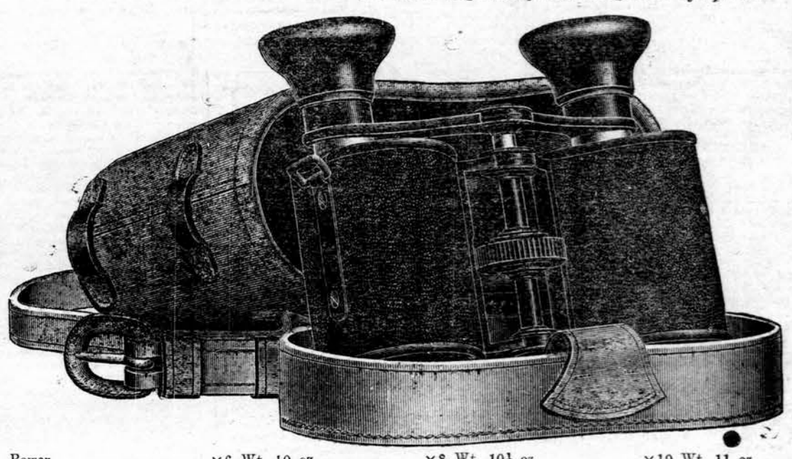

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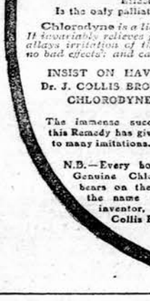

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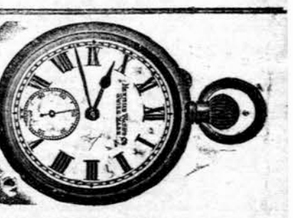

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A TRANS-FRONTIER CEREMONY.

MALAKAND, 7TH MARCH—A very picturesque and interesting ceremony took place at North Camp, Malakand, on Saturday, the 6th March. when a large gatheling of Khans and Jirgas of Dir and Swat assembled to witness the laying of the foundation stone of the "Lady Minto Swat Hospitals" which was performed by Mrs. Godfrey, the wife of the Political Agent. Dir, Swat, and Chitral, by the special request of Her Excellency the Countess of Minto. The Khans of Dir and Swat, each with his standard and followers, began to arrive at noon, each denoting his arrival by a volley and planting his standard on the rising ground adjoining the site of the new Hospital. Fully five thousand tribesmen had collected when Colonel Godfrey and his escort of the Swat Levy arrived at 3-30 p.m. The sight by this time was one not to be forgotten. Pathans of all descriptions were crowded on the stones already collected for the new hospital, their standards by this time numbering about forty. A shamiana had been erected near the site where Mrs. Godfrey received the ladies and officers of the Malakand garrison, the latter attending in full dress to do honour to the occasion. When all had collected the company proceeded to the site of the dispensary for the zenana part of the new hospital where a gaily decorated tresle, from which the foundation stone was suspended, had been erected.

Colonel Godfrey then opened the proceedings by the following interesting account of the development of the scheme which called for the present occasion. He spoke both in English and Pushtu, and said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, Khans and Jirgas of Swat, Sam-Ranizai and Dir,—The object for which we have met here to-day is to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of the Lady Minto Swat Hospitals. Her Excellency the Countess of Minto has been pleased to transmit me a most encouraging message on the subject which I shall have the honour of reading to you presently. Meanwhile most of those now assembled may like to hear the history of the present project since all of us, civil and military officers as well as the Khans and clans of the country, personally interested in the anticipated results. The existing civil hospital at Chakdara has done excellent and most useful and civilising work. But the building suffers from certain limitations inherent in the nature of its position. Situated close to Chackdara Fort its walls had to be none-bullet proof, and were, therefore, weak and, I am told, not always weatherproof. The persence of sick persons round a Fort's walls are necessarily a matter of anxiety to military officers, and the people of the country cannot always obtain ready access to a hospital at night when a fortified bridge has to be closed after sundown. The military, medical and political officers were, therefore, all in entire agreement that a solidly constructed hospital, free from toe restrictions of cramped space and absolutely unobjectionable to the garrison, was badly needed. After consultation with the civil surgeons and the administrative medical officers the present site was fixed on. It remained to raise the funds necessary for the new constructions. The officials of the agency gave small subscriptions for the hospital, and the people of the country liberally followed the lead. The late Nawab of Dir, as well as the present Nawab, whose brother is present here to-day, offered timber from his State which was sold for many thousands. Every leading Khan and every jirga in the country promised wood, labour, stone and cash. A fair sum was thus raised. But for the new hospital to become as independent as the country wished, it was necessay to obtain a source of permanent income. For the realisation of this I am wholly indebted to the clans of the Sam Ranizai, but especially to the Dargai jirga. At a spot one mile north of Dargai there stood some time ago a barren piece of high ground several acress in extent which had never been ploughed and had always lain profitless. This I asked the Dargai jirga for, and they gave it willingly in the cause of charity. A pipe line was needed for the new levy post at Dargai. Water was thus obtained cheaply by a short extension from the new levy post to the new sarai constructed on the waste land given by Dargai. The site, as you know, stands between the two trade routes which cross the Malakand Pass, the graded military road and the old Buddhist road. The latter carries the rich pack traffic which moves up and down between British India and the uplands of Swat, Dir and Bajaur. Hindus competed keenly for the first few shops built in this sarai because the profits on the trade route are high and the sarai is under the protection of the country. To keep any pace with the demand it was found necessary to allow other merchants to build shops on the condition that these shops, when built, as well as the ground rents to be paid for them, should become the property of the hospital. In all but the ownership the Hindus of the sarai were to be autonomous under their own *panchayet*. The hospital sarai filled at once on these satisfactory terms and its prosperous little street now bring in over Rs. 500 per mensem, the direct result of the free gift of waste land by the Dargai jirga. The money is collected and paid by the "punchayet" with scrupulous punctuality and exactness.

"With the financial future of the hospital thus secured, it appeared justifiable to ask Her Exellency the Countess of Minto to extend her name and patronage to the first zenana hospital ever built in this trans-border country, for as you see there will will be two separate sets of buildings a female hospital as well as a male one. Her Excellency kindly assented. The financial postion of the new Lady Minto Swat Hospitals is to-day as follows. We have on our books now here a credit balance or over Rs. 30,000—we have a monthly income of Rs. 550; and this, I am told, will rise considerably. The jirgas have given us facilities for obtaining building stone on which no royalty will be paid. Khan Bahadur Rahim Shah of Nowshera has promised and already sent doors, windows and hospital fittings and roofing timber as a free gift. Khan Bahadur Hamid Khan of Badrashi has promised and has despatched skilled labour for the work free. We own absolutely the very valuable sarai at Dargai and also the small brick built dispensary built outside it. We have a complete X-ray apparatus with oil engine, dynamo and accumulators of the best London make. We own hospital furniture of considerable value in the Chakdara Hospital which will be transferred later to the Lady Minto Hospitals when the buildings, of which the foundation-stone is to be laid to-day, are completed and opened. Last but not least we own no debts."

LADY MINTO'S LETTER.

After this Colonel Godfrey read the following letter from Her Excellency the Countess of Minto to the people of the Swat Valley:—

"It is a great pleasure to me to lend my name to the new female Hospital which you are about to establish in the Swat Valley, and which will be known as the Lady Minto Swat Hospital. It is my sincere wish that the Hospital will afford the utmost help and comfort for many years to the women and children of the local tribes, and prove in every way a worthy outpost of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund which is doing such a wonderful work throughout India. I regret extremely that I cannot be present in person to-day to place in position the first stone of its foundation, but I am with you in sympathy, and the ceremony will be appropriately performed by Mrs. Godfrey, who kindly undertakes it on my behalf, and I need not assure you that the progress of the building, and of its career afterwards, will always have my personal interest and sympathy. I must congratulate you on the success with which you have brought this eminently useful scheme to its present stage, the laying of the foundation-stone, and the support which you have received from the Nawab of Dir and other leading Khans, merits high praise and augurs well for further generous support in the future. I realise the labour and anxiety you have had for several years in organising the financial part of the scheme, but the result is all that could be desired, and much more I think than could have been reasonably anticipated. A hospital to be a success must be properly equipped. I do not know what funds you will have over for this after the building is ready, but if more money is needed I am confident that if you appeal to the generosity of the leading Khans, your appeal will not be in vain. The same remarks applies equally in the matter of the up-keep of the Hospital and the maintenance of a suitable establishment. As regards a lady doctor, I have already assured you of the assistance of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and the selection of a suitable lady, when the time comes, will have the particular attention of the Central Committee."

After this message had been delivered in English and Pashtu, Inayat Khan, the head Khan present, presented Mrs. Godfrey, on behalf of the assembled Khans, a silver trowel and silver dishes of local manufacture one containing coins, to be placed under the stone and the other mortar special prepared with silver.

The foundation-stone was then laid by Mrs. Godfrey on behalf of Her Excellency the Countess of Minto. A poem composed by the Kazi of Butkhela, one of the most prominent religious leaders in Swat, was then read extolling the many benefits which would be derived from the institution and profusely thanking the Political Agent for the conception of the scheme and the excellent way he had carried it through. The assembled tribesmen then with uplifted hands repeated their most solemn prayer evoking a blessing on the undertaking. The Political Agent then called for three cheers for Her Excellency, which was heartily responded to. Cheers were also given for Colonel and Mrs. Godfrey and for the Khans of Dir and Swat. Immediately after the ceremony was concluded volley after volley resounded through the valley, each clan assembling round its own standard, to do honour to the occasion which is the first time the tribesmen have brought their standards to any such public assembly. The company then retired to the shamians for refreshments and were treated to a sight not often seen, the tribesmen collecting the standards and going through a series of evolutions on the hill side, the brilliant colurs giving a most picturesque effect. The Political Agent then received all the Khans and Sirdars whom he entertained, after which the tribesmen amused themselves with tent-pegging and various entertainments.

By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace and the Officers of the 52nd Sikh (F. F.) the band of that regiment discourred music during the afternoon. About 6 p. m. the assemblage began to break up, and a picturesque sight it was to see each clan with its standard wending its way down the valley. This brought to a conclusion a most interesting and unique gathering, for this is probably the first time on record that a trans-frontier people have voluntarily subscribed to enable a trans-frontier officer to build and equip a new hospital on most modern lines.

KUMBAKONAM.

Kumbakonam, 9th March.—The bulk of the pilgrims who came to Kumbakonam have returned to their respective places. At the beginning of the return rush, crowds of passengers collected in the passenger sheds at the railway station, 700 and 800 at a time, the majority of them showing no consideration whatever for women, children and aged persons. They rushed pell-mell for the gates, and several would have been injured and trampled or crushed had not the crowd been forced back into a position which left an open space for the weaker among them, who were allowed to leave the sheds through a separate entrance from that through which the crowds of men passed. The Railway Company ran 46 trains on the 6th instant into Kumbakanam and 46 trains out. This was the largest number run on one day. On subsequent days there were numerous special trains.

SALEM.

Salem, 8th March.—An Educational Exhibition was held to-day at the new Hall of the Local Municipal College, which was opened this morning in the presence of a large gathering by Mr. W. B. Ayling, I.C.S., District Judge of Salem. Mr. K. Seshu Iyer, B.A.L.T., First Assistant of the College, who acted as Secretary to the movement, made a speech explaining the objects and advantages of educational, exhibitions, and Mr. H. O. Kershaw, Inspector of Schools of the Central Range and President of the Exhibition Committee, called upon Mr. Ayling to open the Exhibition and conveyed to him the gratitude of the Committee for accepting the office.

The Chairman, in the course of a very humorous speech, remarked that it was impossible for any one interested in education not to sympathise with and promote such movements. As had just then been observed by the Secretary, education in this country had till now been too theoretical; and it was the duty of those in charge of educational work, as well as of those otherwise interested in educational improvement, to devise schemes of instruction for giving to education a practical turn. He hoped that boys and teachers, for whose benefit the Exhibition mainly was would profit by it. The speaker referred in terms of appreciation to the pluck and energy of the organisers of the Exhibition (the principal persons being Mr. K. Seshu Iyer, First Assistant in the College, and Mr. K. D. Subramania Iver Municipal Secretary), who had got up that interesting show, not only without sufficient encouragement, but in the face of very many difficulties and disappointments. (Cheers).

The Exhibition was then declared open. The exhibits are arranged in two large halls and are assorted under different sections. It is an impressive show as illustrating the latent capacities of children when, under proper guidance, they are set to work with the hand and the eye. The articles have been collected from various Board Schools in the Districts constituting the Central Educational Circle of the Presidency, whose teachers have been required, by a departmental order, to study the show and learn the lessons taught by it, and also to attend the lectures delivered on the occasion for their special instruction and improvement. Being the handiwork of young children, made with materials and tools of the commonest kind, the exhibits cannot be commended for their artistic merits or for elegant workmanship; but as a beginning they should inspire the greatest hopes.

The rest of the programme in connection with the Exhibition consists of lectures to teachers on the art of teaching the young and of the showing of magic lantern slides with which the subsequnt sessions will be occupied.

BANGALORE.

Bangalose, 10th March.—The Yuvaraj of Mysore is expected to return to Bangalore from his tour in Japan on the 14th instant, when he will proceed immediately to Mysore.

There seems to have been an unexpected development in matters relating to the Dewanship of Mysore. About ten days ago the rumour here was current that Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, the present Dewan had been asked to stay on for two years longer. During the last three or four days, however, there has been an equally strong and persistent rumour that Madhava Rao retires at the end of the current month and that Mr. T. Ananda Rao, the present Senior Councillor, has been offered and accepted the Dewanship, with Mr. K. Puttanna Chetty as first Councillor and Mr. H. V. Nanjandiah as Second Councillor. The Dewan has confirmed the news of his approaching retirement but I cannot obtain any official confirmation of the other rumous.

I understand that it is practically settled that Captain Burke, 125th Napier's Rifles, is to take up the duties as Adjutant of the B. R. Volunteers during the absence, on six months' medical leave, of Captain Maclean. Captain Burke is now officiating as Brigade Major, Infantry Brigade, and it is not known when he will join the Volunteers, as so many Officers are just now on leave, and it is difficult to find an Officer for the post of Brigade-Major.

The annual meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held yesterday evening at the Mayo Hall with the Rev. H. Pakenham Walsh in the Chair, the Rev. F. H. Lipp, the Rev. J. D. Mitchell, the Rev. F. W. Heycock, Mrs. Smith, Miss Hunter, and Mrs. Heycock, and many others being present. The report of the year's work was read by the Rev. F. H. Lipp. and, though long, was an interesting summary of the progress during the last twelve months. Certificates were then presented by Mrs. Molesworth, and Miss Hunter, the General Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in India, delivered an interesting speech on the Association's work in this country. The proceedings ended about 7-30 p. m., the Rev. F. W. Heycock, pronouncing the Benediction.

Considerable trouble is being experienced in different parts of the Station owing to the vagaries of the Water-Supply Department in carrying out the recently issued rules in regard to the shutting off of the water from the standposts during the prescribed hours. All are not being treated alike. For instance on St. John's Hill, most of the taps on Promenade Road are rigorously closed, and the residents in that locality are put to much inconvenience. Not so the Royal Engineers Mess and the taps on Spenser Road, where the standposts are open practically all day and night. It is felt that the A. C. R. E's. Department ought to be impartial in a matter like this. When the people are being put to so much inconvenience for water there does not appear to be any valid reason why so much water is wasted every day in watering the chief roads of the Station.

The following G. O. on the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner on the plague operations in the Mysore State during the year 1907-08 has been issued:—

Government note with regret that during the year under review, there was a large increase in the number of plague seizures and deaths, as compared with those for the previous two years, the figures being—

	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
Attacks	3,033	5,983	19,275
Deaths	2,138	4,287	14,075

The number of plague attacks per mile of population rose from 0·55 in 1905-06 and 1·09 in 1906-07 to 3·54 in the year under review. The percentage of mortality to attacks was 72·94, against 71·65 during 1906-07. The largest number of cases occurred in the Bangalore District, and the smallest in the Chitaldrug District, while the Bangalore and Mysore cities contributed not a little to the increase. Bangalore: attacks 1,327; deaths, 992; Mysore; attacks, 1,769; deaths, 1,313. No specific reasons have been assigned by the Sanitary Commissioner for this abnormal increase in the number of plague attacks and deaths during the year, and Government note with concern the prevalence of the disease in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. The special measures adopted for the prevention and spread of the disease continue to be inoculation, evacuation of infected villages and the destruction of rats. The total number of rats destroyed was 90,741 at a cost of Rs. 4,851-0-5, the average cost per rat being 10 1/5 pies. It is gratifying to note that evacuation was resorted to voluntarily by the people. The additional facilities said to be required to make evacuation more prompt and successful, in the form of allotting beforehand convenient camping grounds, supplying roofing materials, in addition to bamboos, for sheds and of constructing a few permanent health sheds for temporray occupation during the prevalence of the disease, are engaging the attention of the Government, and the submission of the Report, called for from the Sanitary Commissioner in the General and Revenue Secretary's No. 4433, dated the 12th November, 1908, in the matter is awaited. Inoculation was also ordered to be started on a large scale throughout the State, and on the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner certain Medical Officers were appointed whole-time and certain others "ex-officio," inoculators. The work during the year was chiefly confined to the Bangalore and Mysore cities and the Kolar Gold Fields. The told number of inoculations performed was 3,167, against 193 in the previous year, but this result cannot be considered satisfactory, and Government hope that the Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments will evince more interest in the work in this direction, and with the aid of the local Revenue Officers achieve better results. The percentage of recoveries to admissions in the Plague Hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields was more than in the year previous, and Government are glad to note that the Hospitals are continuing to do good work. The total expenditure incurred during the year, in connection with plague measures, was Rs. 75,218 9-6, against Rs. 76,958-7-6 for the year 1906-07.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MYSORE.

The following is a summary of the G. O. on the Report of Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1907-08.

The year was one of substanial progress. The number of institutions, both public and private, increased from 3,924 to 4,146 and their strength from 117,951 to 123,106, the highest figures recorded as yet in the history of the State Education Department. With a view to encourage Primary Education among the masses Government sanctioned the abolition of fees in the Upper Primary classes of Village Elementary Schools, the Lower Primary classes being already free. The first of a series a highly interesting and useful Educational Exhibition was held during the Dusserah of 1907. The scheme sanctioned for Kindergarten and Manual instruction was practically carried out during the year. A number of teachers were trained in Kindergarten principles and Manual training and in the course of a few years it is expected that almost all schools in the State will provide training in Kindergarten or Sloyd.

The total expenditure on education increased from Rs. 14,44,311 to Rs. 14,64,914. The receipts from fees and other sources in Mysore form a much smaller portion of the total amount spent on education, than is the case in the provinces of British India. The result is that the bulk of the expenditure falls on the State revenues, as is indicated by the fact that the average cost of education per head of population met from State funds was 2 annas 5 pies in Mysore as against 1 anna 9 pies in the Madras Presidency.

Under the arrangements sanctioned by Government to adapt the Colleges to the requirements of the new Regulations of the Madras University, steps have been taken to concentrate the teaching of Science and Mathematics in the Central College and to confine tha teaching in the Maharajah's College to the literary subjects.

Secondary Education is improving gradually. The number of boys in the secondary stage increased from 11,808 to 12,270. The results of the Matriculation Examination in the two Colleges and in the High Schools at Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Kolar and Hassan were fair. The other High Schools did not produce satisfactory results. Government have persued with interest the account given on the report of the work done by Dr. Larsson, the late Miss Latter, Miss William and Miss Hart in organising schemes for the introduction of Sloyd training and Kindergarten methods. They take this opportunity to record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by these specialists, and they trust that the methods of instruction inaugurated by them will be steadily pursued and will result in the permanent improvement of Primary and Secondary Education in the State.

Primary Education made some progress during the year, special attention being paid to the improvement of the methods of teaching and the training of teachers. The total number of boys in the primary stage of education increased from 84,135 to 88,846. The Inspector-General states that the percentages of the cost of Arts Colleges and Secondary Schools are much higher and the percentage of expenditure on Primary Schools is much lower in Mysore then in British India. He alse adds that in the absence of special grants from Government, Mysore cannot show the same advince in Elementary Education as the British Indian Provinces. Government recognise the importance of adequate attention to Primary Education and they have recently made Primary Education in all Government Schools free, and increased the pay of all schoolmasters to a minmum of Rs. 10, at a cost of about Rs. 70,000 per annum. These measures will, it is hoped give a great impetus to the spread of Primary Education.

It is satisfactory to note that Village School Committees took active interest in the welfare of these Schools and that the Revenue Officers paid a larger number of visits to Village Schools during the year than during the previous year.

Government are glad to note that the Mysore Normal School worked satisfactorily during the year, and that the results of the Teacher's Certificate Examinations were good. The District Normal Schools at Kolar and Shimoga did not show much improvement. The number of unpassed and untrained teachers was reduced from 716 to 701.

Industrial Education is still in an experimental stage. Two new private Industrial Schools were started during the year—one at Magadi and the other at Banalore. The Government Industrial School at Mysore, which is the largest and most important Technical Institution in the State, did good good work during the year. The expenditure on account of Industrial Education was Rs. 81,215.

Female Education continued to be popular. The number of schools for girls increased from 253 to 269 but the total number of girls under instruction slightly decreased from 19,261 to 19,009. The number of girls in the Collegiate and High School courses was very small. The chief difficulty in the way of female education is the want of qualified female teachers, but this defect is being remedied gradually. Government have sanctioned a special provision of Rs. 1,500 this year, to replace male teachers by female teachers in Girls' Schools.

The number of Mahomedan Schools increased from 291 to 302, and the total number of Mahomedan students in all the Schools from 15,359 to 15,481. Of this latter number, only 17 were in the Collegiate courses and 140 in the High School stage, the rest being in the lower stages. Female education among Mahomedans is also reported to be unsatisfactory. The Education Department and the Mahomedan community, will, it is hoped, do all in their power to remedy these defects.

The thanks of the Government are due to Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Inspector-General of Education, under whose management education in the State has made steady progress in all its branches.

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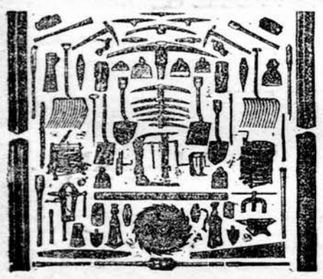

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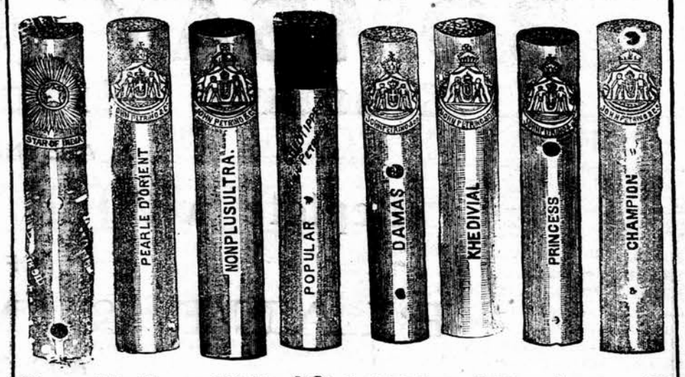

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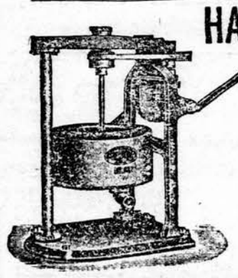

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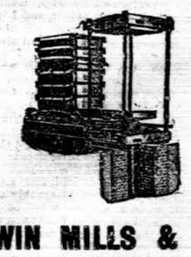

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